The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,129—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1881.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

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SHIPPING.

HALL LINE STEAMERS.

SPECIAL RETURN TICKETS first-class are now issued at reduced fares available for six months.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Agents.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MADURA, 1,942 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 24th August, 1881, at 5 p. m., calling at Ratnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Berpore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Maurus, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Cocanapore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. PUNJAUB, 1080 Tons, on MONDAY, 29th August, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Muscat, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Muscat, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, on FRIDAY, 26th August, 1881, at 11 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. ORIENTAL, 1,496 Tons, on THURSDAY, 22nd September, 1881.

FOR QUEENSLAND.

S. S. ALMORA, 2,613 Tons. The Coast Steamer leaving Bombay on Wednesday, 14th September, will connect at Colombo with the Queensland Royal Mail Steamer Almora from England, and passengers and cargo can be booked for the following ports :—

Batavia, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Bowen, Rockhampton, and Brisbane.

CALCUTTA TO RANGOON.

DURING the south-west monsoon the direct steamers will leave Calcutta for Rangoon every THURSDAY, instead of every FRIDAY.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for passages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd August, 1881. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. H. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th *of each Month*, on the 1st

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

[Inc'usive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	„ 360	„ 250	„ 90
Port Said	„ 380	„ 260	„ 90
Messina	„ 500	„ 340	„ 120
Naples	„ 500	„ 340	„ 120
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Marseilles	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agents.

Next steamers from Bombay :—

SUMATRA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st Sept., 1881.
SINGAPORE, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st Oct., 1881.
MANILLA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st Nov., 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have a Surgeon, first and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charges by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the Agents.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Italian Steam Navigation Company.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle,
Bombay, Feb. 11, 1881.

HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste :—

	Captain.	Tons	HP.	To sail
s.s. HUNGARIA	..G. Sturli	1,962	400	9th Sept.
s.s. DAPHNE	..G. Doucich	1,927	400	29th Oct.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. VORWAERTS, Captain G. Marussig, 2,394 tons, 450 horse power, will be despatched as above on the 2nd October, 1881.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited)'s Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, August 10th, 1881.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE s. s. CLAN FRASER to sail for Marseilles on or about 12th September 1881.

Passage Money to Liverpool .....Rs. 450.
Passage Money to Marseilles .... „ 400.

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 13th July, 1881.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL

(VIA MALTA).

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1881.
City of Baltimore	W. Verril..	2,300	300	24th Aug.
Trentham Hall	Jas. Shaw.	2,100	300	7th Sept.
Wistow Hall	T. Collins.	2,700	400	21st do.
Rydal Hall	O. Lloyd..	2,700	400	8th Oct.
Speke Hall	W. Brand.	2,700	400	22nd do.
City of Baltimore	J. Verril..	2,300	300	19th Nov.
Trentham Hall	Jas. Shaw.	2,100	300	3rd Dec.
Wistow Hall	T. Collins.	2,700	400	21st do.
Rydal Hall	O. Lloyd..	2,700	400	5th Janv.
Speke Hall	W. Brand.	2,700	400	20th do.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co., } Agents.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., }
Bombay, 6th January, 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TO PASSENGERS leaving here after the end of May and returning after January, we are prepared to offer RETURN TICKETS on very favourable terms. Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
— TEHERAN	2389	400	A.C. Loggin	23rd Aug
s. LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. B. Chapman	30th „
— SUMATRA	2188	450	R. F. Briscoe	6th Sept.
s. AUSTRALIA	3954	600	J. P. Hassall	13th „
— MONGOLIA	2853	530	W.S. Thompson	20th „
s. ANCONA	3091	600	E. G. Stead	29th „
— MALWA	2936	500	M. De Horne	6th Oct.
s. KHEDIVE	3800	600	P. S. Tonilin	13th „
— BOKHARA	2932	500	J. Orman	20th „
s. CATHAY	3983	500	W. M. Robbie	27th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, Trieste and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under. THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return,

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via Southampton, both ways.
First Class ..	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000
Second Class..	Rs. 500	Rs. 530	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
ROSETTA	3500	700	A. E. Barlow	26th Aug.
KHIVA	2609	450	T. Alderton	9th Sept.
KASHGAR	2527	450	R. G. Murray	23rd „
GWALIOR	2733	450	A. W. Adamson	7th Oct.
THIBET	2563	400	W. R. Jordan	21st „

Return Tickets are now issued

	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th August, 1881.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of Damaged Goods landed ex S. S. Loch Rannoch at the Prince's Dock.

Under instructions from Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co., Lloyds Agents and Agents for Captain Lee of the S. S. Loch Rannoch, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction at the Prince's Dock, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon on account of the concerned.

A number of packages consisting of glassware, colors, stores, Hinks burners, eau de cologne, toys, oilmanstores, apothecary ware, types, candles, drugs, and chemicals, stationery, walking sticks, confectionery, cutlery, &c.

Terms.—A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale, and the purchasers will have to pay customs and town duties before taking delivery of the goods, which must be removed within 2 days from the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 23rd August, 1881.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 3, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd September next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at Belasis Road, Byculla, next door to the Government Medical Stores and opposite the Byculla Club, the very valuable and richly carved and plain black wood and teak wood French polished household furniture, very rich gilt French chairs, circular, marble table, best mirror-plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by "Broadwood and Sons," rich table ornaments, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich Brussels carpet, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of F. H. De Britto, Esq., changing residence.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

N.B.—The plants will be sold at 6-30 a.m. on the same day.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 23rd August, 1881.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY.

HIGH COURT.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION
Suit No. 28 of 1881.
BOMONJEE EDULJEE SOONAWALLA.....Plff.
BAZONJEE EDULJEE SOONAWALLA & others..Defts.
Suit No. 155 of 1881.
BAZONJEE EDULJEE SOONAWALLA & others..Plffs.
BOMONJEE EDULJEE SOONAWALLA.....Deft.

By order of L. A. WATKINS, Esq., the special Commissioner appointed in the above suits, BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by public auction the undermentioned landed properties of the late Mr. Eduljee Rustomjee Soonawalla on the respective premises.

LOT No. 1.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m. on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land situate in Borah Muajid Street within the Fort, Bombay, in the Registration subdistrict of Fort and Colaba assessed under No. 3, containing by admeasurement 123 6-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the house of Homejee Mistree, on or towards the west by a public passage called by the name of Golewadlane or street, on or towards the north partly by the property of Sorabjee Cowaajee Mistri, and partly by the property of Manchersjee Cursetjee, and on or towards the south by the aforesaid Borah Muajid Street.

LOT No. 2.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises at Poona.

All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage, tenement and large upper storey bungalow, together with all houses, outhouses, stables and cookrooms standing thereon, and known by the name of "Myrtle Lodge" situate on the Malcolm road, opposite to Sudder Bazaar at Poona, containing by admeasurement 1½ acres or thereabouts.

LOT No. 3.

On TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p. m., on the premises at Poona.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at "Bhambardha" (Gunashkhind) in Poona, containing by admeasurement 5½ burgas or thereabouts, abutting on the main road, and upon which a bungalow was formerly about to be built.

The purchaser shall have to pay twenty-five per cent. as deposit money at the time of sale.

For further particulars and condition of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Gilbert or undersigned Auctioneer.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer.
Bombay, 23rd August, 1881.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO. AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE of a splendid assortment of samples of ready made Gent's wearing apparels, K. O. 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, and 8 lights hanging chandeliers, table lamps, a choice assortment of rich glass and crockery ware, and a variety of fancy goods, &c., &c., &c.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, and TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd and 24th instants, at 1 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction on account of whom it may concern.

A splendid assortment of ready-made gent's and children's (serge, alpaca, cashmere, Venetian and other very fine cloth) suits complete, bathing mantles accompanying with slippers, and fine linen table cloths, tea service cloths, bathing Turkey towels, silk cravats, &c.

A handsome collection of latest design 2, 3, 4, 6, 7 and 8 lights K. O. hanging chandeliers, of very best and strong workmanship and suitable for drawing and dining rooms and public places.

A choice collection of fancy glassware consisting of cruet, pickle, and toy frames, various sorts of scent bottles, boxes, flower vases, call bells, scent bottles, mirrors, table ornaments, salt cellars, spoons, stoppers, statues, paper weights, and other useful articles.

A collection of superior crockery ware, such as breakfast services for 12 persons, spare tea and coffee pots, sets of milk jugs, toilet sets and dessert services, an invoice of Bohemian glass table and vase lamps of various descriptions.

A new batch of fancy goods consisting of ladies' and gentlemen's Gladstone bags, courier bags, money bags, hand bags, work baskets, ladies' companions, portmanteaus, leather belts, riding and gig whips, dog and hunting whips, fancy dolls, and mechanical toys of various sorts, dressing cases, spectacles, mirrors, walking sticks, opera glasses, feather dusters, &c.

Messrs S. C. & Co. request the favour of their constituents and the public to inspect these goods.

The goods are now on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, 23rd August, 1881.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

UNSWEETENED GIN.

Treacher's Special Importation.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, cash Rs. 18.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE NEW REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA.

LACTOPEPTINE,

a composition of PTYALINE, PEPSINE PANCREATINE, HYDROCHLORIC, and LACTIC ACIDS presented in an agreeable SACCHARATED form.

It is palatable and easy of administration, has DIGESTIVE POWER SEVEN TIMES GREATER THAN THAT OF PEPSINE, and contains all the agents of digestion that act upon food, from mastication to its conversion into chyle.

Original bottles, with measure and directions for use .....Cash. Rs. 2-8

SOLE AGENTS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy .....Annas 1
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs. 10
Single Copy .....Annas 1
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby CAUTIONED against negotiating PANJAH SUPPLY BILLS (yellow) bearing serial numbers 105,251 to 106,300.

E. T. ATKINSON,
Accountant-General.
Accountant General's Office, Bombay, 22nd August, 1881.

NOTICE is hereby given that the interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM MAITLAND in the firms of ARBUTHNOT, EWART & Co., of Manchester and London, and EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay, terminated as on and from the 30th June last by his retirement from the partnership.

ARBUTHNOT, EWART & Co.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.

THE CONGREGATION of St. ANDREW'S CHURCH are requested to meet in the Church on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, at half past eight o'clock, for the purpose of considering the propriety of commemorating as a Congregation, the life and work of their late senior Minister.

THOMAS H. GREIG.
Bombay, 22nd August, 1881.

(*Excerpt from the Edinburgh Gazette of* 22nd July, 1881.)

BY MUTUAL CONSENT, the subscriber, WILLIAM SIMPSON, retired on 17th June, 1881, from the Co-partnership of MACKINLAY, SIMPSON and Co., merchants, Bombay.

Witnesses.
ROBT. MACGOWAN. } WILLIAM SIMPSON.
GEO. REID.
WM. STEEDMAN. } J. & W. MACKINLAY.
THOS. JONES.

HYDRAULIC LIFT DOCK SITUATED AT HOG ISLAND, BOMBAY HARBOUR.

THE Government of India are prepared to LEASE the above on favourable terms to a public Company or private individual. Particulars of the Dock and permission to view can be obtained of the Superintendent of Marine, Bombay, to whom all tenders or proposals should be addressed.

By Order,
G. R. HEWETT,
Officiating Superintendent of Marine.
I. G. Dockyard, Bombay, 22nd August, 1881.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at 1 p.m. on 29th August, 1881, at the Executive Commissariat offices below noted for contracts as specified below, Cooks, &c., under Schedule No. 21 A from 1st September, 1881, to 31st March, 1882.

Bombay. Fresh Keep and Issuing of Remount Horses under Schedule No. 46 A from 1st October, 1881, to 31st May, 1882.

Bombay (Cockatil) and Bigaries under Schedule No. 32 and from 15th September 1881, to 31st May, Deolalee, 1882.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the Executive Commissariat Offices concerned.

E. OSTREHAN, Lieut.-Colonel.
For Commissary-General.
Commissary General's Office, Bombay, 15th August, 1881.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY.

Established 1807.

Bombay, 28, Apollo Street.
Calcutta, 9, Ezra Street.
London, 27, Leadenhall Street, E. C.

TELEGRAPH HOME REMITTANCES.
TELEGRAPH PRIVATE CODE.

THE undersigned, in addition to the ordinary manner of effecting Home Remittances by Drafts, also TELEGRAPH payments at current rates of Exchange to be made at Home in any part of the United Kingdom and Continent of Europe.

They are also prepared to place their present Telegraph Code at the service of Residents in India and Correspondents at Home, and to advise such names, addresses, and paragraphs of any length or purport as may be desired, whereby these can be telegraphed at a greatly reduced cost. Minimum charge for messages, including addresses when registered, 2 words. Their Code now in use has thousands of words, each one representing sentences on almost all conceivable subjects likely to be required to telegraph between the two countries. No registration fee charged. Secrecy guaranteed.

Every information and assistance afforded on application personally or by letter.

WM. WATSON & CO.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. NAGINCHUND CUPPOORCHUND has contracted to purchase from VITHULDAS MUNGEELAL the im moveable property mentioned below. All persons having or claiming any right, title or interest in the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, lease or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned at their office No. 3, Apollo Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the said purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or claims, which, if any exist, will be considered as having been waived. All that dwelling house consisting of one apartment or division of a chawl or range of buildings situate in cross Row, Moombadevi Street, without the Fort, standing upon a parcel of fasendari ground belonging to Set Hormajee Bomanjee, and which contains by admeasurement 80 6-9 square yards or thereabouts, and which chawl or range was assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 3, and is now assessed under No. 5, and is bounded on the east by the house of Devsobal, widow of the late Jugjeevandas Keswedas, on the west by the dwelling house of the said Sha Sewlal Nagindas, Sona Huckma Mirmul, Dulcharam Dowlatram, and Marwadi Nagurchund, which said last mentioned house is forming part of the said chawl or range, on the north by the cross row aforesaid, and on the south by the private path or passage reserved for the common use of the said Sha Sewlal Nagindass, Baijee Deweoover, India Shugan Govindram, and Baee Premcoover and their tenants and assigns.—Dated this 22nd day of August, 1881.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN.
Purchaser's Solicitors.

CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

PREPARED with the very best materials and with the greatest care so as to obtain the full medicinal properties of each of the articles of which it is composed.

This preparation of the finest Jamaica root is decidedly preferable to any other form in which Sarsaparilla can be administered on account of its portability and superior efficacy.

It contains the whole active and medicinal properties of the root in the highest state of concentration, combined with the ingredients of the compound decoction ordered in the British Pharmacopœia, the beneficial effects of which, as an alterative and restorative, have been universally admitted and established by the sanction and recommendation of the most eminent practitioners of the present day.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per bottle	Rs. 2-0	2-4
„ double size	„ 3-8	4-0

SOLE MANUFACTURERS.

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS.

NOTICE.—The Dispensing Departments of TREACHER & COMPANY, Limited, are under the supervision of thoroughly qualified and experienced ENGLISH CHEMISTS, whose particular attention is devoted to the preparation and dispensing of Medicines, and to their punctual and expeditious despatch.

The PURITY and QUALITY of the DRUGS and CHEMICALS employed are determined by Chemical Analysis, and every facility provided for preparing medicines in strict accordance with PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS.

An exact copy of every Prescription dispensed is taken and registered, whereby a reference to the same at any future period can always be readily made.

Orders from Out-stations are executed and despatched on the day they are received.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

BOMBAY—Rampart Row, the Fort : Three doors from the Bombay Club, and in the immediate vicinity of the Esplanade, Taylor's, Victoria, Waverley, and other Hotels.

BYCULLA—Junction of Clare and Bellasis Roads, near the Byculla Club, and Byculla and Adelphi Hotels.

POONA—Arsenal Road.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
CHEMISTS, &C., BY APPOINTMENT TO THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE.

NOTICE!!!!!!

TREACHER & CO., Limited, having been APPOINTED the SOLE EXCLUSIVE AGENTS in the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY for

MESSRS. F. GIESLER AND CO.,

are in a position, by special arrangement, to supply their Champagne, expressly prepared for India, with "For India" Brand, on the following advantageous terms :—

Giesler's "For India," their finest Brand.....Cash per doz. Qts. Rs. 50 0
Do. do. do. ..... „ do. Pts. „ 26 8

Messrs. GIESLER'S reputation as one of the leading Champagne Houses is thoroughly established in every market of the world, and is due to the great care and attention bestowed on the selection and preparation of their Wines.

TREACHER & CO. have, therefore, the fullest confidence in bringing this Brand more prominently to the notice of Wine-consumers in India, believing it to be unequalled by any other imported.

Special terms for quantities to Messes, Clubs, Traders, and Co-operative Societies.

OBSERVE!!!!!!

THE SPECIALLY APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR MESSRS. GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE ARE

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WATSON AND CO.'S

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE.

SPECIAL SALE OF REMNANTS.

ON WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24,

ALL REMNANTS

WILL BE OFFERED AT

VERY LOW PRICES.

ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING.

SPECIAL STOCK OF NEW GOODS
FOR THE RAINS.

HOAR & Co.'s DAY SUITS.
Twill'd Flannel, Navy Blue, Very Soft ..Rs. 30

HOAR & Co.'s OFFICE SUITS.
Indin Tweed, Plain Mixtures, Fancy Checks, &c. ..Rs. 30

HOAR & Co.'s SERGE SUITS.
Best Blue Yarn Dyed Serge, Fast Colour Rs. 30

HOAR & Co.'s DRESS SUITS.
Best West of England Broad Cloth...Rs. 36 to Rs. 8

HOAR & Co.'s SHIKAR SUITS.
Strong Hand-made Drills. ..Rs. 16 to Rs. 18

HOAR & Co.'s CRICKETING SUITS.
Best Shrunk Saxony .. .. ..Rs. 30

HOAR & Co.'s LOUNGE COATS.
Fancy Angola, Cheviots, and Home Spun, Rs. 18, Rs. 22 to .. ..Rs. 30

HOAR & Co.'s VISITING COATS.
Superfine Blue and Black Fancy Coatings..Rs. 35

HOAR & Co.'s FROCK COATS.
Superfine Blue and Black Fancy Coatings..Rs. 42

HOAR & Co.'s TROUSERS.
Fancy Angola, Cashmere,..Rs. 12, 14, 16, and Rs. 18

HOAR & Co.'s RIDING TROUSERS.
Clipping Norton Whip Cord ..Rs. 24
Bedford Cord .. ..Rs. 36

HOAR & Co.'s LIGHT ULSTERS,
And Chesterfields .. ..Rs. 25 to Rs. 45

Hoar and Co.'s New Self-measurement System with Patterns and Illustrated Catalogue on application.

DISCOUNT.—Two Annas in the Rupee for Ready-Money.

HOAR & COMPANY,

TAILORS, SHIRT-MAKERS, HOSIERS, &C.
3, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

FIRST-CLASS HATS.

ASQUITH & LORD have a large assortment of all the shapes now worn, manufactured expressly for them by the best manufacturers in London. They are made as light as possible to ensure durability and retention of shape, and Gentlemen can rely on procuring the shape to suit and please them at their well-known Establishment.

CASH PRICES.

DRESS HATS.

	Cash Rs.	a.
Lincoln and Bennett's Extra Quality	16	0
Do. do. Drab Felt	12	0

FELT HATS.

Black Square Crowns, New Shapes	8	8
Do. Round do. do.	8	8
Black Square Crowns, the best made and the most Fashionable Shapes	9	8
Black Round do. do. do. do.	9	8
Brown and Drab Round do. do. do. do.	9	8
Drab Soft Square Crowns	8	8

TWEED HATS, &c.

Stitched Tweed Hats in all colours and sizes	5	0
Travelling Caps, Double Peaks	4	8
Do. do. with Ear-flaps	4	8
Straw Boating Hats	3	8
Scotch Caps, Balmoral or Glengarry	5	0

Our New Illustrated Catalogue forwarded free on application.

THE OVERLAND AND TRAVELLERS KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,

ENGINEERS, IRON FOUNDERS, &C.,
BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

IRON CASTINGS of all kinds, up to 20 tons weight, made from Pig Iron and Selected Scrap.

BRASS, GUN METAL, and PHOSPHOR BRONZE CASTINGS made to order.

WROUGHT IRON FORGINGS, from the best brands of Iron, forged under the Steam Hammer.

IRON BRIDGES, Girders, Roofs and other structural Iron Work, designed, manufactured, and erected.

ROLLED IRON BEAMS imported to special order. Tables of sizes, weights, and calculated loads sent on application.

FLOORING PLATES, Buckled, Corrugated and Arched, for Bridges and Fireproof Floors, imported to order.

PORTABLE ENGINES, by Clayton and Shuttleworth, kept in our Bombay Stores. These Engines have the largest cylinder and fire-box capacity in proportion to horse power, than Engines by any other Maker.

INVINCIBLE CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS by J. and H. Gwynne, various sizes, always available. These are the most economical Steam Pumps yet introduced.

HAND PUMPS, of various kinds, always ready.

MACHINE TOOLS.—Lathes, Drilling, Screwing, Slotting, Planing, Emery-grinding, and other Machines kept in stock, or imported from the best English Makers.

ENGINEERS' TOOLS.—Taps and Dies by Whitworth and Chatwin, Twist Drills, Spanners of all kinds, Hammers, Chisels, &c., supplied to order. Sets of Fitters,' Smiths,' and Boiler Makers' Tools in boxes.

METALS.—Bar Plate, Sheet and Galvanized Iron, Copper Sheets and Bars, Brass Sheets, Muntz Metal, and all kinds of Metals supplied at the lowest rates.

PIPES, Cast and Wrought Iron, of all sizes supplied to order.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS SENT ON RECEIPT OF POST CARD.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS.

ROYAL CHARTER.

THE continued PATRONAGE accorded to Messrs. WACHTER & Co. by ROYALTY in England for their CHAMPAGNE, added to the general expressions of satisfaction communicated to them by the English Public, has led Messrs. WACHTER & Co. to adopt for their Brand the words "ROYAL CHARTER," and also to place the "Royal Arms" upon their usual label.

Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. are Sole Agents for this Champagne in India and Ceylon, and can well recommend Messrs. WACHTER & Co.'s Brand for its excellent quality.

	Per doz. qts.	Per 2 doz. pts.
Price—Credit	Rs. 58-0	Rs. 61-0.
Price—Cash	Rs. 55-8	Rs. 58-8.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOCH RANNOCH, S. S.

IN continuation of our previous Notices to consignees and others interested in this Steamer's cargo, the following is the list made up as far as possible of GOODS to be sold at the Prince's Dock on WEDNESDAY, 24th instant, at 11 o'clock forenoon :—

No. of R. of Leg.	Marks.	Numbers.	No. of Packages.	Description.
1	J R M in a Diamond / P. & Co.	1337	1	Case Glassware.
3	H S	1266	1	Case Colors.
136	A J 524 in a Square	No Nos.	2	Cases Stores.
40	N C in a Double Triangle	379	1	Case Hinge Burners.
41	J M F	1, 31, 21, 48, 28, 50, 13	7	Cases Eau-de-Cologne.
50	C M & Co. in a Diamond	130 878/9	3	Cases Toys.
57	C N & S in a Diamond at top & Triangle below C & B	1, 3, 6, 3, 9, 17, 18 No Number.	8	Cases Oilman Stores.
58	E S in a Diamond at top and Triangle below		37	Do.
59	1 Co. in a Diamond		2	Do.
60	M & B in a Diamond J S	128	1	Cask Canary Seed.
75	D R A 769 in a Diamond B B & Co. S C	1, 2, 4	7	Cases Canary Seed.
77	G J in a Diamond C Co. S R R B P B J	No Nos.	1	Cases Oilman Stores.
81		2		Case Type.
93	213 in

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 22.

COTTON has shown a little temporary activity again this week, consequent on the spurt in Liverpool, but the chief business of the place continues to be in Wheat and Seeds, for which the demand has been on a most active scale at higher prices. Freights have again felt the benefit of this, and no steamer tonnage homewards for future loading is now offering under 40s. U. K. or Continent, whilst the same rate is asked for Wheat for immediate shipment to Liverpool direct. Piece-Goods are not materially altered, but, if anything, are the shade steadier. Money is firm, at a further advance of one per cent., and this, coupled with the anxiety of weak speculators to realise, has induced quite a collapse in values of Government Paper. Shares also are lower, and Sterling Exchange firmer.

Crop prospects have, if anything, improved on the week. In Mysore, the Southern Mahratta Country, and the Deccan, where rain is wanted, a pretty general fall has taken place; whilst in Guzerat and the Berars a spell of fine weather appears to have set in, which will do a great deal of good. On the whole, the general situation is favourable, and points to more than average crops.

MONEY.—The firmness apparent last Monday was followed, as we anticipated, by an advance in the Bank of Bombay's rates of discount on Wednesday, and on Saturday we received advice by wire of a like movement on the part of the Bank of Bengal in Calcutta, thus rendering the minimum rate of both institutions for loans on Government Paper 6 per cent. But even at this level—an unusually high figure for the time of year—accommodation is difficult to obtain, the Presidency Bank being already as far under advance as it can safely go, and the Exchange Banks but sparingly provided with funds. We scarcely think, however, that money is likely to get dearer, as with Silver and Council drafts the Banks are rapidly putting themselves into a stronger position, and the Bank of Bombay's statement for the week ending on Saturday shows a slight improvement, the following being the actual changes :—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	2,08,460
Do. do. Branches.....	Dec.	,,	2,63,031
Other Deposits	Inc.	,,	91,279
Government Securities	Dec.	,,	2,67,73
Loans	Dec.	,,	9,69,012
Bills Discounted	Dec.	,,	1,85,703
Cash with Correspondents	Dec.	,,	1,91,145
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	,,	18,10,443

This improvement is the more satisfactory, arising as it mainly does from a reduction in the large amount out on loan on Government Securities, and should next return show a further diminution under the same head without in the meantime having led to any difficulties amongst borrowers more confidence will be felt; and, moreover, the action of the Directors in raising their rates when they did—a step which has been adversely criticised in some quarters—will have been practically justified.

EXCHANGE.—We have had a steady firm market for Sterling since Monday last, and rates are 3-32d. higher, although only a comparatively moderate extent of business has been done. For this steamer business opened on Wednesday morning with an advance of 1-32d., or in other words on the basis of 1s. 7 25-32d. for demand Bank Bills and 1s. 8 1-32d. for 3 months' Credits, and no change occurred until Friday, when a rise of 1-32d. again took place. Saturday witnessed no movement, but to-day a further partial rise of 1-32d. has been established, making closing rates :—Bank Bills on demand 1s. 7 13-16d., Telegraphic 1s. 7 25-32d. to 13-16d., 3 months' sight 1s. 7 15-16d. ; Credits, 3 months' sight 1s. 8 3-32d. ; Documents, 1s. 8¼d. ; Francs, 3 months' 2'12½ per rupee.

For future delivery, the Banks will both buy and sell up to October at current rates, and up to the end of the year at 1-32d. advance, which cannot be taken as indicative of much change being anticipated either way. Nor is the fact of Bar Silver in London remaining practically unaltered in value at 51 9-16d. per oz., in the face of a considerable demand for this side at all a strong feature. At the same time with money in request here, and a large export business in prospect, we cannot see much of a decline from our present level.

On Calcutta the rate for demand drafts is par. For 60 days' sight the quotation early in the week receded to ¼ per cent. discount, but has since recovered to ¼ per cent. discount. On China the quotation for 60 days' sight Mercantile Bills is Rs. 221 per 100 dollars.

From Hongkong the latest quotation by wire for 4 months' sight Bank Bills on London is 3s. 8⅝d. per dollar, and from Shanghai 5s. 1¾d. per tael.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, although slightly steadier at the close, have undergone a serious collapse in values, and during the greater portion of the week nothing short of a panic prevailed. The decline had already been going on during the previous week, and on Monday last our quotations of Rs. 102½ for Fours and Rs. 111 for Fours-and-a-half registered a fall of 1½ per cent. during the fortnight, but during the period under review fluctuations to that extent have taken place in a day. Last mail-day witnessed the beginning of the rapid drop, in a decline of ¾ per cent. in Fours-and-a half and 1 per cent. in Fours, but on Wednesday the market steadied somewhat, recovering to Rs. 101¼ for Fours and Rs. 110½ for Fours-and-a-half. On Thursday, however, owing to the advance of the Bank of Bombay's rates of discount on the previous evening quite a panic ensued, and what between weak speculators trying to get out and mortgagees endeavouring to realise in time to save a loss on their advances, a fall of 1½ per cent. was at one time established. Last thing ¼ to ⅜ of this was recovered but only to see a repetition of the panic on Friday, when Fours for a time touched Rs 99. This proved, however, to be the lowest point, as on Staurday a re-action set in, and some of the Banks and a number of the speculators proving keen buyers, Fours recovered to Rs. 101½ and Fours to Rs. 109. To-day the market has been comparatively steady, and we quote for the close, Fours Rs. 100⅝ to ½ ; Fours-and-a-half Rs. 109.

Regarding the future it is almost as difficult as ever to give an opinion. To all present appearance the bulk of weak speculators have pretty well cleared out, and present buyers are undoubtedly operating on a safer basis ; but it remains to be seen whether we have yet reached the highest point in money here, and whether also London will absorb any amount of paper on the present level. As regards the former influence, as we have already said, we consider the probabilities more in favour of easier than dearer money, but the London market is a point on which we are here unable to venture a reliable opinion, and to this extent operators for this market alone are and must be comparatively in the dark.

SHARES.—In the early part of the week the market ruled comparatively steady, with no changes of any material importance ; but with the collapse which ensued in Government Paper a general want of confidence set in, and for a time shares of all kinds gave way in value. Towards the close more confidence has again been apparent, and a portion of the previous decline has been recovered, although on the week values have gone in favour of buyers. In *Banks* the only movement has been in Bank of Bombays which are ½ per cent. lower at Rs. 730. Agras are unchanged at Rs. 130, and Nationals at Rs. 110. In *Land* Companies, Colabas are Rs. 35 lower at Rs. 975, Port Cannings Rs. 15 down at Rs. 215. *Press* shares are quiet, and Colaba are quoted Rs. 35, Bellary Rs. 10, Mofussils Rs. 7½, and Broach Cotton Rs. 5 lower ; but other Companies are unaltered. *Spinning and Weaving Mill* shares have fluctuated considerably since last Monday, but at the close under the influence of the very favourable dividends being declared for the six months by most of the leading Companies and more favourable news from China, the tendency is again more cheerful. Our quotations as a general rule show a drop of Rs. 10 to Rs. 25 on the week, but after all, looking to the enormous advance which took place previously, this is insignificant, and with the prospect of good crops in the coming season there is nothing to alarm holders. Amongst *Miscellaneous* Companies, Bombay Saw Mills have receded to Rs. 570, Bombay-Burmah Trading to Rs. 2,385, and Gold Mining Companies are as before quite nominal.

PIECE-GOODS.—So far as regards current business from the bazaar there is no actual improvement to record. Dealers looking to the hopeful tenor of the advices from up-country are perhaps firmer in their demands, and here and there a slight advance on previous prices has been obtained ; but the clearances nevertheless continue very small—for the week probably not more than 1,500 packages,—and it is evident that we yet require some more decided impulse to make buyers operate freely. For future delivery there has been a fair amount of enquiry, but restricted by the prices obtainable on the spot, dealers as a rule have declined to give limits which have admitted of any large amount of business going through. The rise in Cotton in Liverpool has no doubt been against manufacturers taking any risk forward, and at the same time outward freights remain a sticking point. A short time ago it was believed the Conference had broken down, and that 30s. per ton would be obtainable ; but up to the last advices the lowest reliable rate we have heard of is 45s., and this naturally deters buyers from indenting on a sterling basis, on which a large proportion of the trade is now done. Whatever the obstacles in the way of simultaneous operations may be at the moment however, there can be no question that forward prospects are hopeful, and notwithstanding liberal ready stocks, it is only a question of seeing a more reliable basis of operations established to see a large business passing.

Of *Local*-made goods the sales reported this week have only been about 1,000 bales at As. 8 to As. 8½ per lb.

TWIST.—In English Yarns there is no improvement to record. Stocks are not very excessive, but dealers are both to take any risk in the face of the comparatively limited demand prevailing from up-country, and values remain practically unchanged. Of *Local* Yarns the sales this week have been about 1,500 packages at an average of As. 7¼ to As. 7 15-16 for 20s, but the market is firm on the strength o more favourable advices from China.

METALS.—*Copper* is quiet with only a moderate business passing, and prices are not quotably altered. The same may be said of *Yellow Metal*, but in both instances, stocks are comparatively light. *Iron* continues dull at previous prices, stocks being in excess of current requirements.

In COALS there has practically been nothing doing during the week. On the spot large stocks depress values, and to arrive, owing to the difficulty in obtaining tonnage outwards, sellers and buyers have a difference in views of quite As. 8 to As. 12 per ton. For arrival cargoes there is an enquiry for Davison's at Rs. 14, Laird's at Rs. 13, and Cardiff at Rs. 15 ; but these figures find no sellers, as the public companies are reported to be shipping at Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per ton higher cost.

COTTON.—Under the influence of stronger advices from home, exporters for a time were fairly willing buyers, and prices on the spot advanced Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. Latterly, however, the feeling is again weaker, and to all practical purposes, rates are little different on the week. For the local Mills a fair extent of buying has been going on from day to day, but for export we do not estimate the transactions at more than about 3,500 bales, made up chiefly of F. G. F. and G. F. Omras. More would, no doubt, have been done, but for the very inferior selection now available here. As a matter of fact classes as now going are about ¼d. per lb. under Liverpool, and until we begin to get larger supplies after the termination of the rains, we cannot look for any material improvement in this respect.

The *Receipts* of Cotton from up-country to date give the following comparisons :—

	1881.	1880.	1879.
For the week	5,241	6,980	2,918
Since 1st Sept.	1,223,808	1,172,491	840,809
Since the 1st Jan.	1,078,827	1,054,197	766,348

The *Clearances for Sea* since the departure o last mail have been 8,478 bales, making a total of 844,300 bales since 1st January, as against 841,395 bales for the same period last year.

Regarding the *New Crop* the reports are now more favourable than a week ago. In Guzerat the late break in the rains has had a most favourable effect, and the same may be said of the Berars. In the latter district the plants are now so well advanced that arrivals of New Omra are expected here in October ; but it must be borne in mind that the tendency up-country under such circumstances is always to take too favourable a view of the situation, and any one who sells Omras for earlier than November-December shipment will probably find themselves covered.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission :—

	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
F. G. F. Omra, Ready	....Rs. 172	4¾d.
G. F. do. do.	..... ,, 162	4½d.
Good Dholleras do.	..... ,, 192	5 31.32d.
F. G. F. do. do.	..... ,, 181	4 23.32d.
G. F. do. do.	..... ,, 172	4¾d.
Good Ginned Dharwar, Ready	..... ,, 188	4¾d.
F. G. F. Westerns, do.	..... ,, 167	4⅝d.
G. F. do. do.	..... ,, 163	4 9.32d.

SEEDS.—*Linseed* has been in very active request throughout, and supplies being light, prices have again advanced until to-day we quote Rs. 6-10 to Rs. 6-12 per cwt. For *Rapeseed* the enquiry is also active, and Guzerat is nominally quoted at Rs. 6-7 to Rs. 6-8 per cwt.

WHEAT has been the subject of considerable speculation owing to the tenor of the home advices, and prices rapidly advanced until on Saturday sellers were asking Rs. 35 for Soft White. To-day, however, the market is quieter, and we cannot quote over Rs. 34 per candy. Supplies at the moment are less than the demand, but large stocks are undoubtedly held up-country which these values are sure to bring out after the rains, so long as crop prospects are favourable.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay issued on the 20th August as compared with the statement of the 13th August :—

	Aug. 13. Rs.	Aug. 20. Rs.
LIABILITIES.		
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Funds, invested in Government Securities	22,25,000	22,25,000
Public Deposits at Head Office....	33,37,922	35,46,382
Do. do. at Branches.....	9,76,334	7,13,303
Other Deposits	2,41,24,191	2,45,15,470
Post Bills	18,818	18,818
Cash Credits, undrawn.....	4,83,773	4,60,390
	4,14,66,038	4,14,79,363
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	61,25,038	61,61,285
Cash Credits on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise.....	10,09,807	11,22,122
Loans, on Security of do.....	1,19,17,016	1,39,18,001
Current Accounts, overdrawn	1,455	1,715
Bills Discounted.....	93,50,614	88,61,909
Stamps	2,975	3,031
Dead Stock..... Rs. 3,18,945		
Amt. applied in reduction..2,25,000	3,23,945	3,23,945
Cash Balances with Correspondents.....	4,71,903	2,80,756
Cash and Currency Notes.....	89,63,157	1,07,73,600
	4,14,66,038	4,14,79,363

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE brig Keerata Roodrin, 155 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cochin with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Marina, 888 tons, Commander C. Burnes, sailed yesterday for Aden, Genoa, &c., with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Burmah, 675 tons, Commander T. P. Nailer, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Crosby, 1,161 tons, Captain J. Evans, which arrived in harbour on the 21st instant from Genoa (28th July), in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. McCulloch, Beyts and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Euphrates, 500 tons, Captain T. P. Nailer, arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Latham, Inspector Pearson, and 35 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
22	Rosetta (s)	Barlow.....	Southampton, July 27
	Keerata Roodrin,.	Nacoda	Cochin, May 27.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	Destinations.
22	Marina (s)	Burnes.....	Aden, Genoa, &c.
	Burmah (s).....	Nailer	Kurrachee & P.Gulf.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Crosby, Marseilles and Genoa.
Steamer Nyanza, for Zanzibar.
Steamer Rosetta, for China, &c.
Steamer Hydaspes, for Australia, &c.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 22.

FROM GLASGOW.

Britannia (s)—7 casks iron bowls Hassamally Lallmeya ; 30 cases acids, Sigg, Sulzer and Co ; 100 cases acid, Mamidally Lookmanjee.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Fraser (s)—31 cases stout, Cursetjee and Eduljee Dubashes ; 11 cases plate glass, Abdoolally Heptoola ; 21 packages glassware, Mahomed Ebram.

FROM LONDON.

Perim (s)—10 cases champagne, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Tenedos (s)—2 cases still hock, 20 cases claret and 1 hogshead whisky, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Milo (s)—more (s)—10 casks zinc sheets, Bhimjee Poonja.
Loch Rannoch (s)—3 bales corks, Sawyer and Co ; 15 cases vermouth, Hajee Khojameya and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Ancona (s)—10 cases brandy, L. Singer and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Baltimore (s)—200 cwts wheat, Dawjee Jawat ; 2161 cwts myrabollams, Currimbhoy Dhuruffeee ; 193 bales wool, Motee Jaitha ; 45 bales wool, Goculdass Toolsidass ; 36 bales wool, Piarjee Khan Mahomed ; 5 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co ; 71 bales wool, Premchand Mudhowdass ; 51 bales cotton, Gokuldass Rungoomull ; 41 bales cotton, Megjee Mulljee ; 32 bales cotton, Boodha Ragowjee ; 11 bales skins, Hajee Sajin Lalljee.

Britannia (s)—180 cwts coir yarn, Abdoola Hajee Ahmed ; 225 cwts myrabollams, Purmanund Govindjee ; 1994 cwts mustard seed, Volkart Brothers ; 4,800 cwts wheat., Sa Brothers and Co ; 8,000 cwts wheat, Ritchie, Steuart and Co ; 1,600 cwts wheat, Jewat Vussonjee ; 23 bales wool, Runchordass Morrajee ; 151 bales wool, Nursey Khutow ; 2,400 cwts wheat, Lalljee Poonsey and Co ; 286 cwts myrabollams, Jairam Dayall.

Assyria (s)—50 bales cotton, Runchordass Lalljee, 4,080 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co ; 40 bales cotton. Wagjee Vellee ; 75 bales wool, Peliy and Co ; 30 bales rags, Cullianjee Veerjee.

FOR LONDON.

Lombardy (s)—2 cwts ivory, Goolam Hoosein Curimbboy.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Menzaleh (s)—17,110 cwts wheat, Sigg Sulzer and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Darien (s)—537½ cwts mowra flowers, Jamshedjee Brothers and Co ; 370½ cwts teel seed, and 520 cwts ground nuts, Lang, Moir and Co.
Crosby (s)—5,000 cwts wheat, F. Masotti and Co ; 6,857 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Marina (s)—4,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Teheran (s)—10 bales hides, and 100½ cwts pepper, Hajee Zynell Abedin ; 2 cwts cardamoms, M. S. Nimajee.

FOR TRIESTE.

Teheran (s)—17 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Madura (s)—79 bales cotton, Ramjee Dass Luchmeerdass ; 75 bales cotton, Hervey and Sabapatty.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 20.

Reilly, Lieut., 28th Bombay N. I., on leave, from Dharwar.

AUGUST 21.

Penton, Col., 2nd Bat. R. I. F., on leave, from Belgaum.
Shaw, Lieut.-Col., 1st Bat. D. L. I., on leave, from Meean Meer.

AUGUST 22.

Louce, Lieut.-Col., 2nd Punjab Cavalry, from leave, from England.
Crosthwaite, Lieut., from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 22.

Crosthwaite, Lieut., R. A., to rejoin, to Jullunder.
Louce, Lieut.-Col., 2nd Punjab Cavalry, to rejoin, to Dera Ghazi Khan.
Hatch, Surg., on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT.-COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, August 22.

There will be Squad Drill at the Town Hall on Wednesday next, the 24th inst., at 9 p.m. The manual firing and bayonet exercises will be practised.

There will be Sword Drill for Officers and Serjeants.

All members are requested to attend.

By order, A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Lieut. and Adjt.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Simla, August 16.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

2nd Battalion Leicestershire Regt.—Lieut. Edmund Richard Scott to be Adjt., vice Gregg, promoted, subject to the approval of H. R. H. the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief. Dated 13th May, 1881.

4th N. I.—Lieut.-Col. F. F. Rowcroft, 2nd in Command 4th Goorkhas, to be Commandant, vice Walker.

3rd Goorkhas—Capt. F. A. Hinde, Wing Officer, 22nd N. I., to officiate as Wing Commander, vice Major R. E. K. Money on furlough, or until further orders.

Lieut. F. P. Hutchinson, from the 24th N. I., to officiate as Wing Officer, on probation, vice Pulley, on furlough.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 23.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

92-77—Tobin and R.—The L. B. and M. Bank vs Ruttonjee Manockjee.
190-77—Tobin and R.—The L. B. and M. Bank vs Vishwanath Bapoo.
197-77—Tobin and R.—L. B. and M. Bank vs Jamnadass Pranvullubdass.
203-77—Tobin and R.—The L. B. and M. Bank vs Rustomjee Dossabhoy Shroff.
325-79—Jefferson, B. and D.—Khimjee Jairam vs Karsondass Semey and M. Munshi.
44-81—Hearn, C. and L.—Nusserwanjee Ardesir Wadia vs Dayal Ruttonsey.
65-81—Shapurjee and C.—Ambavahoo vs Joosub Jamal and others—P. M. Savani.

For investigation under Sec. 108 of Act X. of 1877.
In person—Jugmohundass Mungaldass vs Sir Mungaldass Nathoobhoy and another—Smith and F.

Long Causes.

475-80—R. M. Sayani—C. A. Turner vs Nusserwanjee Ardesir Wadia—Hearn, C. and L.—Part heard.
37-81—Payne and G—Sha Hurgovandass Dewjee vs Muncherjee Cowasjee—Shapurjee and T.
382-77—Hearn, C. and L.—Narrondass Hemraj and other vs Vissondass Hemraj—Craigie, L. and O.
525-80—Nanu and H—Muncherjee Jewanjee Punthucky vs Pestonjee Hormusjee Punthucky—Payne and G.
68-80—Crawford and B—S. de Esperance and others vs L. de Souza and others—Tobin and R.
19-81—Smith and F—Manockjee Sorabjee Mehta vs Manockbai and others.
189-79—H. Bicknell—Icharam Gungadass vs Nundlal Bechardlal and others—Shapoorjee and T., and A. and H.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

614-79—J. Macfarlane—Baijee vs. Nusserwanjee Ardasir Wadia and others—Hearn, C. and L., and Chalk and W.
196-81—Crawford and B.—Gopaldass Purshotumdass and others vs Chapsey Gopaldass—Smith and F.
230-81—Smith and F.—Sir Mungaldass Nathoobhoy vs Krushnabai & another—C. L. and O. & H., C. & B.
357-80—Chalk and W (for pauper)—Yeshwant Camoojee vs Jasardhen Purbhoodass and others—S. and Crawford and B.
645-79—Jefferson, B. and D.—Devbai vs Ithalal Vundrawundas and others—J. Macfarlane and C. and W.
115-80—Chalk and W.—Dayabhoy Hurridass vs Ithalal Vundrawandass and others—Macfarlane.
78-80—In person (a pauper)—Ismail Khan and another vs Abdool Gani and others—In person.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice WEST.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

99-81—Shapurjee and T—Khanbhoy Hussonally and others vs Outtamchund Kanchchund and others—M. H. Khan.
255-81—R. M. Sayani—Sewjee Prugjee and another vs Noor Mahomed Dada and another.
276-81—Tyebjee and D—Chunilal Manecklall vs Govardhundass Purshotumdass.
285-81—Tyebjee and D—Motichund Hurruckchund vs Gunishdass Hurdeodass—R. M. Sayani.
291-81—Jamardhen and H—Morarjee Poonja vs Thackersey Dhun.
301-81—A. F. Turner—(in person) A. F. Turner vs Raioo Balloo.
308-81—In person—Cursetjee Byramjee Bhathana vs Dhunbai and others.

Long Causes.

532-80—Jefferson, B. and D—Runchordass Canjee vs Burjorjee Pallonjee Mehcrjee—H. Bicknell—Part heard.
375-80—Jefferson, B. and D.—Dewkabai vs. Nanbai and another—R. M. Sayani and H. Bicknell—Part heard.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
NO. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the FloralFountain, next to *BombayGazette* Office

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

GEARY—O'NEILL—August 4th, at Westland Row, Dublin, Grattan Geary, of Bombay, to Charlotte, second daughter of the late Francis John O'Neill, of Lifford, County Limerick.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BOWACK—August 22nd, at Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, the wife of James Bowack, of a son.

DEATH.

CASSELS—August 21st, at Bandora Hill, Alan Armitage, youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Cassels, aged 1 year, 4 months, and 9 days.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COWIE—August 14th, at Calcutta, the wife of John Cowie, Esq., M.A. (Cantab), of a son.
DUBOIS—August 18th, at 72, Dharrumtollah, the wife of J. B. Dubois, Esq., of Balabarrie Tea Estate, Western Dooars, of a son.
HOYLE—August 13th, at Sukkur, Sind, the wife of J. O. Hoyle, of a daughter.
HILL—August 19th, at Pothanoor, the wife of Christopher Hill, of a daughter.
JERMYN—August 11th, at Naini Tal, the wife of the Rev. E. Jermyn, of twin sons.
ROBERTS—August 13th, at Murree, the wife of Captain Orcott D'Esterre Roberts, 81st Regiment, of a son.
PEAL—At Dibrugarh, Upper Assam, the wife of A. J. Peal, of Tipuk Tea Estate, of a son.

DEATHS.

JERMYN—August 12th, at Naini Tal, Hugh Carmichael, infant son of the Rev. E. Jermyn, aged 1 day.
HANCOCK—August 4th, at Hilika, of remittent fever, Marguerite Sortaigne (Daisy), aged 17 months, younger twin daughter of C. J. and E. F. Hancock.
WILSON—August 18th, at Cocanada, Andrew James Wilson, son of the Reverend Dr. William Wilson, D.D., Edinburgh, aged 37 years.
WALTERS—August 17th, at Metapollium, Adelaide, the dearly loved wife of Lieutenant-Colonel R. A. Walters.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"JUNIUS" and "S. J. PADSHA."—Received.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1881.

HAVING on a former occasion traced the varying fortunes and frequent vicissitudes of native officers since the Indian Army was first formed, we now proceed to ascertain how they have fared since 1861, when everything and everybody were put on an entirely new footing. In order thoroughly to understand the situation, it must be borne in mind that the British company officer, who had been introduced in 1784, was abolished in 1861, and the native officer was put in his place, and expected to perform his duties. Let us recall to our readers' memory what manner of man this English company officer was, and how zealously his sepoys used to follow him anywhere he would lead them—and where would he not lead them? We shall then have an idea of what was expected of the native officer, and realize somewhat of the difficulty of his position. It is only necessary to turn to the last volume of Colonel Malleson's history of the Sepoy Mutiny to read how English company officers led Bombay troops in the Central India campaign. The siege and storming of Jhansi; the taking of Gwalior, rendered easy by the sublime audacity of Rose and Waller, two subalterns of the 25th Bombay N.L.I.; the the action of Chota Oodeypore, where Bannerman of the 3rd Bombay N.L.I., who was then 2nd-in-command of the Mahratta Horse, cut down four rebel sowars with his own hand,—these and a hundred more instances might be quoted, without going beyond the limits of our own Presidency, to show what manner of leaders were the men whom native officers and sepoys were alike proud to follow. And turning to a time that has now become very remote, we cannot forbear giving the following extract from the journal of an officer who was present at the assault on the fortress of Ahmednuggur in 1803, as it shows how very much the native officers prized the approbation and commendation of their British company officers. "Hoosein Khan, the Subedar of my company," says the writer, "a young man of a respectable family in Madras, who was raised at once to the rank he held for bringing two hundred recruits for a new regiment, had only lately been transferred to our corps, and was therefore eyed with considerable jealousy by the native officers in general, who regarded him as a young upstart who had seen no service. Fully aware of this feeling, he was the more zealous in the performance of every duty, and frequently requested me to keep an eye on him in action, and report upon his conduct accordingly. This morning (*i. e.*, the morning of the assault) he had again reminded me of my promise, but being suddenly called to lead the corps, by my commanding officer putting himself at the head of the Europeans, we were separated at some distance. I had, however, scarcely reached the top of the ladder, when I heard a voice behind me calling out, "O Sir! remember your promise;" and looking round, I perceived my little friend at my heels, he having contrived to scramble through the crowd in his eagerness to perform some signal service. The words were scarcely spoken when a cannon shot from the Fort broke the ladder and fractured his thigh. I escaped unhurt; but he was carried to hospital, where he died a few days afterwards."

This extract will suffice. Any man at all familiar with the military history of India will recall to his mind countless instances of that friendly emulation, that rivalry in arms between the native officer and his English captain, which was so much to the credit of both. Many men are of opinion that the heaviest blow ever dealt to the Indian Army as an efficient fighting force was the depriving it of its dismounted officers, its captains and lieutenants of companies, who, as they never showed signs of hesitation or wavering in action, effectually prevented any such spirit communicating itself to their men. But this blow was dealt; and the captain of a company being abolished, the subedar was supposed to reign in his stead. We say "supposed to reign in his stead" advisedly, because the subedar, though he has succeeded to the position of the British company officer, has never yet been entrusted with his powers. The captain used to be able to punish his men, within certain limits, without reference to anybody. Until 1877 no subedar could punish any man of his company without referring to the wing commander; and though since then native officers are allowed to award three days, punishment to any sepoy of their company who may be in fault, we should be curious to know in how many regiments the native officers exercise this privilege of their rank. Very few, we suspect. Then, the captain used to be responsible for the accounts of his company, and paid his men. The subedar is not responsible for his men's accounts, nor for their pay. The wing commander is in both instances the working man. In former days the captain used to put his men through their annual course of musketry, if the very modest performance with old Brown Bess merited that name. Now the wing commander must himself put the four companies of his wing through their target practice, and until last year the subedar of the company was a mere spectator, as it were, of the firing. However, since last year the duty of totalling the hits on the registers, and counting (under supervision of the wing commander) the hits on the targets, has devolved on him; and this is a step in the right direction. And we now come to a very important point. Formerly the captain used to recommend men of his company for promotion, and his recommendations were attended to. This gave him considerable influence among his men, as it showed them that, under the wisely arranged system of divided responsibility which obtained in those days, their captain saheb was able to reward, or to abstain from rewarding, as he thought best. Now-a-days no subedar has any voice in the promotions of his company, which are regulated by the wing commander, who submits the names of the men he thinks worthy of advancement to the commanding officer. Be it observed, we are not advancing any theory of what should be; we are merely putting the case as it is. We are stating facts, not commenting on them. But it must be owned that when we hear the oft-repeated question, as to why the native officers too frequently do not answer the expectations formed of them, and appear to take so little interest in their work, the reply seems simple. We have given the native officers of the Indian Army a good position; we have lately made their pay better than it ever was before, but we have given them no power and no responsibility in their regiments. And how can we reasonably expect officers to take a warm interest in men whom they have absolutely no power to reward, and only a qualified permission to punish; or to throw their hearts in work to which no particular responsibility attaches? Sir Henry Lawrence always maintained that our great fault in dealing with the Native Army lay in our forgetting that the races who composed it were men of like passions, wishes, ambitions, likes, and dislikes as ourselves; in our desire to reduce everybody and everything connected with India to one dead level of monotonous uniformity, we were apt to forget that human nature which is common to us all. The sentiment appears so trite, and conveys such an obvious truism, that we are constantly in danger of forgetting it. But the same levelling policy is still the fashion, and the native officers have no more power to-day—or barely any more—than when each company had its English captain. The question, then, is simply this. Are native officers to go on drawing good pay, and retiring on liberal pensions, for the performance of merely nominal duties; or are they to be trusted with the duties and responsibilities which formerly fell to the English captain? We think nearly every officer who has thought over the subject will agree with us in condemning the present system of turning native officers into nonentities. And in the Bombay Army, at any rate, the native officers are as a rule such a thoroughly trustworthy, respectable body of men, that it would be the best thing possible to utilise them to the utmost

TELEGRAMS.

AFFAIRS IN AFGHANISTAN.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 22.

Merchants from Kandahar confirm the report of Ayoub's forces being encamped outside Kandahar. He is delayed by the need of raising money to pay his troops. He has sent one lakh to Herat, and is borrowing at Kandahar.

The Kabuli soldiers who joined Ayoub are said to be inclined to desert him. Many of the Durani horsemen have gone to their homes.

Intelligence has reached Kandahar of reinforcements of some strength being on the road from Kabul to join the Amir's troops at Kelat-i-Ghilzai. The Amir himself is expected to follow.

Among the former English employés at Kandahar only one—a revenue collector—has been imprisoned.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE ANGLO-FRENCH COMMERCIAL TREATY.

PARIS, AUGUST 21.

A French semi-official note has been published which states that the British proposals to prolong the treaty of Commerce with France for three months are contrary to law, but adds that France hopes to overcome the obstacles.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

The result of the elections in Paris shows that Radical deputies have been re-elected. M. Gambetta has been elected by a narrow majority.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 21.

The condition of President Garfield is less favourable. Vomiting has recommenced, and feeding by the mouth has been suspended.

AFFAIRS IN ZULULAND.

LONDON, AUGUST 22.

The *Times* of to-day publishes a telegram from Natal stating that Sir Evelyn Wood, with three squadrons of British cavalry, has gone to Zululand, where affairs are in a critical state.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

ADEN, AUGUST 22.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Quetta, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

LONDON, AUGUST 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats unchanged.

Fair Dhollera	4¼
3½ „ Sterling Loan	103¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	83
4½ „ do.	90
3 „ Consols for account	100½
5 „ French Rentes	117⅝
Bar Silver	51 9-16

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY. NIGHT, AUGUST 21.

At 10 p.m. .. .. 80·2 Farht.

MONDAY, AUGUST 22.

At 6 a.m.	78·7
„ 10 a.m.	84·0
„ 2 p.m.	82·6
„ 4 p.m.	84·1

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(AUGUST 22.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted beyond Busreh. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted beyond Busreh. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, accompanied by Mr. Hart, Private Secretary, and Captain Christopher, aide-de-camp, left Bombay for Gannesh Khind by the mail-train to Poona yesterday afternoon.

WE hear that a new cotton spinning and weaving mill is to be shortly started at Surat, and is to be called after the Nawab of Beyla. The capital is to be four lakhs of rupees, divided into shares of Rs. 250 each. About a thousand shares are said to have been already taken up.

AT the High Court, yesterday, before Sir Charles Sargent, the suit brought by Mr. C. A. Turner, official liquidator of the East India Bank, to recover certain sums of money alleged to have been fraudulently obtained by Nusserwanjee Ardeseer Watcha, who was a liquidator of the Eastern Financial Association, was again called on. Mr. Jardine, on behalf of the official liquidator, said that the defendant offered to pay Rs. 43,000 in full settlement of the suit filed against him, but that some of the shareholders of the bank, in a letter to Mr. Turner, objected to the proposed compromise, stating that a decree might be obtained and executed against the defendant for a much larger sum, and that they were willing to give Mr. Turner security in the sum of Rs. 40,000, so that should he fail to execute the decree, he might recover the sum from that security. His Lordship eventually allowed the case to stand over until Monday next, by which time the shareholders were expected to execute a proper guarantee to the official liquidator. Our report of the proceedings stands over.

THE Indian salt revenue for the first three months of the current financial year has amounted to Rs. 1,84,31,000, as compared with Rs. 1,82,35,000 during the corresponding period of last year.

THE annual examination of Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners, in the Punjab, will take place at Lahore, on Monday, the 17th October next. The rules and list of subjects have been revised, and a resolution on the subject is about to issue.

INTIMATION having been received from the Horse Guards that the terms of enlistment have been altered from the 1st July, 1881, a notice appears in General Orders that the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that all enlistments in India for the British Army shall be suspended pending the receipt of the new attestation forms.

JUDGMENT has been pronounced by Colonel Beadon, Deputy Commissioner of Lahore, in the case of the Lahore Fort robbery. Of the 25 prisoners, two have been acquitted, and one sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment, with one thousand rupees' fine. The remaining prisoners, twenty-two in number, have been sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment, with one thousand rupees' fine. Nothing is known of the whereabouts of Jeewan Singh, who escaped. The sentences have been sent up to the Commissioner of Lahore for confirmation.

THE Punjab Government will probably move down to Lahore from Simla about the 25th October, and leave again within a week or ten days of that date for Murree and Hazara, returning to Lahore early in December.

IT is said that the Native State of Loharu will be brought under the protection of the British Government, and investigation will soon be set on foot into the recent raids. At the same time, a native official has arrived at Loharu from Jaipur for the same purpose.

LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA is said to be about to retire from active service.

IT is expected that the new Governor of Madras will leave England about the last week in September, having in the meanwhile visited his late constituents in the Elgin Burghs, and received from Her Majesty the honour of Knighthood.

A DINNER was given to the Right Hon. M. E. Grant-Duff, at Richmond, on August 4. The Earl of Northbrook presided. The only toasts proposed were "The Queen" and the guest of the evening. Lord Northbrook, in proposing the latter toast, dwelt upon the distinguished qualities which Mr. Grant-Duff had displayed during his literary and political career, and his remarks were received with cordial recognition. Mr. Grant-Duff responded in a very effective and touching speech, in the course of which he referred to a letter of congratulation which had been addressed to him on his acceptance of the Governorship of Madras by the late Dean of Westminster. The proceedings were entirely private.

Life believes there is no doubt that the purchaser of the manuscript of "Contarini Fleming" at Lord Beaconsfield's sale was no other than Her Majesty.

THE other Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett—not the husband of the Baroness—lectured at Brixton lately, and it gave his audience quite a turn to hear him prophesy in the coolest possible manner that in ten years' time we shall be fighting with Russia for our Indian Empire on the banks of the Indus—it might be in Delhi itself.

MADAME BLANC, the proprietress of the Monaco gambling hell, died last week at Brides-les-Bains, in Savoy, leaving a fortune of 100 million francs (4 millions sterling).

IN the House of Commons, on Aug. 4, Mr. Grantham asked the Secretary of State for India whether he had received any communications from India as to an alleged refusal on the part of the Government in India to reimburse Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolmson, C.B., and Major Currie, the expenses they were respectively put to in defending themselves at the trial by court-martial, ordered to be held in consequence of charges made against them by Brigadier-Generals Burrows and Nuttall, which charges were disproved at the trial on which Colonel Malcolmson and Major Currie were honourably acquitted. The Marquis of Hartington said no communication or application had been received of the character mentioned in the question. If, however, such application was made, it would be considered, although it would be contrary to precedent.

THE new Afghan medal seems to give general satisfaction, but, one of the Society journals states, it had some vicissitudes before it was finally struck. The first exemplar had, like the present one, a group on the reverse side, with animals and other figures, emblematic of India. It was found that the figure of one man came so exactly under the elephant's nose that he appeared to be only a curious excrescence on the tip of an abnormally long trunk, and consequently he had to be omitted altogether. The next experiment gave satisfaction to the Mint authorities, but on being forwarded to the Queen, Her Majesty expressed a wish that her own likeness on the obverse side should be more correct as a portrait, and it had to be all done over again. The third time everyone was satisfied, and it was declared ready for presentation to the gallant recipients of the honour.

THERE was a consultation of the leading Conservative peers on Tuesday, Aug. 2, at the Marquis of Salisbury's residence, when arrangements were made for bringing forward and supporting in committee on the Irish Land Bill amendments framed on the lines indicated in the speech of the leader of the Opposition on Monday. These amendments, it was stated, would aim mainly at the exemption from the Bill of present lease-holders, tenancies of over £100 annual value, and estates managed on the English system. It was also proposed to strike out the provision, inserted at the instance of Mr. Parnell, for stopping ordinary legal proceedings against a tenant pending the fixing of the judicial rent.

A CRUEL injustice is being done, says *Life*, to the officers of the Army Hospital Corps, who are being deprived of their present titles of captains and lieutenants of orderlies and converted into hospital quartermasters. Strong representations as to the unfairness of depriving a body of deserving officers of the rank they had gained after years of hard service in the junior ranks have been made to the War Office, and in the service generally there is but one feeling on the subject. Mr. Childers is, however, what the cabman called the late Mr. John Forster—a "very arbitrary gent"—and has turned a deaf ear to the appeals which have been made on behalf of the Army Hospital Corps officers, a comparatively friendless body of men who have risen entirely from the ranks.

BY order of the Speaker and the Serjeant-at-Arms, all strangers were excluded from the lobby of the House of Commons on August 3, when Mr. Bradlaugh had given notice that he would endeavour to enter the House and take his seat. Instructions were issued for the special guarding of the gates leading into Palaceyard, as well as the doorways to the House, and a large number of police and assistants in the employ of the Clerk of Works were told off for that purpose. Peremptory orders were given to the police to permit no one except members of the House to enter the lobby for the day. No exception was made in favour of personal friends whom members might seek to introduce. Mr. Bradlaugh and his supporters had been privately informed by the officials of the House that his attempt to force his way in to take his seat would not be communicated officially to the House by either the Speaker or the Serjeant-at-Arms. The authorities had determined to deal with the matter as if it were the attempt of a private person to enter the House. A description of Mr. Bradlaugh's attempt, and his expulsion from the precincts of the House, is given in another column.

THE *Daily Telegraph* remarks :—Prompt and terrible punishment has fallen on the heads of the two cowardly ruffians who lately attempted to blow up the Liverpool Town Hall. Nobody who values the safety of individuals or the orderliness and loyalty which are the great safeguards of society can pretend for a moment to regret the sentences which have been respectively passed on the men, M'Grath and M'Kevitt, who were caught red-handed directly after that atrocious attempt. M'Grath, as the worse criminal of the two, and the chief agent of the organization which aims at terrorising Great Britain by means of dynamite, has been sentenced to penal servitude for life, while M'Kevitt is to undergo similar imprisonment for a term of fifteen years. The offence of which these men were undoubtedly guilty was that of attempted murder and a design to damage the public building in question, thereby endangering the lives of certain innocent persons. As nobody happened to be fatally injured by the explosion, the prisoners may think themselves lucky that they were not standing their trial on the capital charge ; as it was, they owe their capture to the admirable presence of mind and courage displayed by the Liverpool policemen, and to their own miserable poltroonery. Never was a baser crime perpetrated in a more lamentable and more cowardly fashion, and little pity can be felt for the wretches who without a thought were ready to send their fellow-creatures to an awful death by an unexpected explosion in the middle of a populous city. Such crimes as these of the Fenian "Skirmishers" in England must be put down with a strong hand, however paltry and contemptible may be the men who are selected to carry out the designs of murder and destruction concocted on the other side of the Atlantic.

COMMENTING on the *London Statesman's* article which has resulted in proceedings being taken on behalf of Sir Richard Meade, *Vanity Fair* gives some additional information on the point of the alleged "plot" to induce Sir Salar Jung to consent to the appointment of Wikarool-Oomra as Co-Regent. That journal remarks :—"The plot, for such it was, though two of the highest British representatives appear to have been concerned in it, was not disclosed to Sir Salar Jung until afterwards, and he 'gave in,' not because 'the calculation . . . proved to be correct,' but on his own motives of political prudence, and urged thereto by one or two of his intimate personal advisers. Further, as I have been assured, when Sir Salar Jung on his return to Hyderabad—for, as I was told, he was also present, by invitation, at Shahabad, the junction-station, when the Viceroy and Resident were there—learned that his arrest had been arranged for, he then bitterly regretted that he had not been aware of it ; for, in that case, he averred that he certainly should have submitted to *force majeure* rather than, even by the semblance of consent, have yielded to an appointment which he believed must prove disastrous to the kingdom of the minor Prince of whom he is the Regent and guardian. Again, there are grounds for believing, astounding as it may seem, that the deportation of the Minister *was* 'intended.' The mention of Madras is incorrect ; it was the fort at Bangalore (our strong cantonment in the centre of Mysore territory) where Sir Salar Jung was to have been interned had he not voluntarily yielded at the eleventh hour. The primary and ostensible object of the meeting of the Viceroy, Resident, and Minister at the Shahabad station was to consider measures to be taken in the then crisis of the Mysore famine. Otherwise, this seems political *coup d'état* was being contemplated—at the risk of throwing the whole of the Native States of India into a ferment of terror and indignation."

THE MONSOON.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.	Fort.	Esplanade.	Byculla.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts
Previously regtd.	62 41	66 61	59 96	65 3
Aug. 21 Sunday.....	0 4	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
22 Monday	.. ..	0 0	0 3	0 0
Total	62 45	66 61	59 99	65 3
Aug. 22, 1880 ..	43 56	46 32	39 0	42 79

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade, and Byculla Stations are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

(22nd August, 1881.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast from Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office :—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea-level.	Reading at 10 a.m.	Wind. Direction and force.	Mean velocity.	Rain.
	Ins.	Dgs		Mls. p. hr.	Ins.
Kurrachee...	29·651	81·0	S W	17	0·00
Surat.....	·740	81·6	W	11	0·00
Bombay.	·787	81·0	W	14	0·00
Ratnagiri	·836	79·3	(W N W (light	..	0·79
Karwar	·865	77·1	(Calm.	..	1·73
Mangalore...	·900	75·9	N N W	2	2·71
Calicut	·890	77·6	W N W	7	0·19
Cochin	·911	78·0	S W	2	1·03
Masulipatam.	·753	90·0	W	..	0·00
Madras.....	·823	84·5	S W	5	0·00
Negapattam .	·836	86·5	W	4	0·00

RAJPUTANA SKY-RACES.

THESE races, open to Rajputana, Central India, and Gujerat, will be held at Nasirabad at the end of October. The exact date and the prospectus will be published shortly.

A. C. T. BOILEAU, Lieut., R. A,
Hon. Secy., Rajputana Sky-Races.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Rosetta (s), from Southampton ; Keerata Roodrin, Cochin.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Marina (s), to Aden ; Burmah (s), Kurrachee.

FAIR.—The annual Walkeshwar Temple fair will be held this day, and be continued for three successive days.

AKOLA TREASURY.—On the 31st July last the "Reserve" cash in the Akola (Berar) Treasury amounted to Rs. 22,99,175.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Flamsteed left the dock on Saturday, the s. s. Crosby entered on Sunday, and the s. s. Rosetta entered, and the Teheran left, the dock yesterday.

BERAR COTTON CROPS.—We learn that the cotton plants are in blossom in some districts, and prospects are most favourable. A cessation of rain for a couple of weeks is needed now.

PENSION.—Surgeon-Major Wyndowe, M.D., Hyderabad Residency, who retired from 15th June, will receive a pension of £500 per annum : this makes Doctor Beaumont's officiating appointment permanent.

THEFT AT COWASJEE PATEL TANK-ROAD.—Eshwda, woman, residing on the Cowasjee Patel Tank-road, reported to the police on Sunday last the theft of a gold neck-ornament, valued at Rs. 380, from her premises.

BERAR VOLUNTEER RIFLES.—(Amraoti and Akola) —The figure of merit obtained in the annual course of musketry during the year 1879-80 was 79·41. The percentage of extra efficients is 50·00 ; not bad, when drill is not frequent.

SUICIDE.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, on view of the body of Jumna, woman, aged twenty years, who died from the effects of a quantity of opium which she had taken. A verdict was returned in accordance with the evidence.

ARREST OF SEAMEN DESERTERS.—Constable Hayter received a reward of Rs. 40 for arresting and placing on board the British ship Great Northern, on Saturday last, four European seamen who were reported to have deserted from that vessel.

HYDERABAD P. W. D.—Mr. Lobb, Executive Engineer, P. W. D. (South Berar Division), is promoted to the 3rd grade, and Mr. Higgins, officiating 4th grade (Secunderabad Division), is made permanent in that grade. Mr. Scobie, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, is promoted to 1st grade.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—Bhow Pandoo, *alias* Bamboo Pandoo, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of being found loitering at night at Bhoiwada, and failing to render a satisfactory account of himself, he being a reputed thief. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE NYZAM'S TREASURIES.—The cash balance in the treasuries of the Hyderabad Administration, on the 30th June last was less than in the two preceding years, the figures for the 30th June being—30th June, 1879, Rs. 59,47,471 ; 30th June, 1880, Rs. 65,50,819 ; 30th June, 1881, Rs. 54,39,284.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Ramchunder Sonoo, a servant in the employ of Mr. E. I. Brandon, watchmaker, Meadow-street, Fort, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of stealing a silver watch, valued at Rs. 25, the property of his master. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

POLICE CHANGES.—Mr. Superintendent T. G. Sweeney, of the B. division, Bombay executive police, having availed himself of two-and-a-half months' privilege leave, Mr. R. Raymond, the Senior Inspector of that division, has been appointed to act for him during his absence, or until further orders.

APPLICATION TO SUE AS A PAUPER.—The case of Jugmohundas Munguldas *cs.* Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy was again called on for hearing yesterday, at the High Court, before Sir Charles Sargent. Mr. Inverarity, who appeared for Sir Munguldas, asked that the case be adjourned till to-day, as he was engaged in Mr. Justice Bayley's court. His Lordship granted the application.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on view of the body of Ladoo Namajee. Deceased, a labourer, accidentally fell from a scaffolding which was erected at No. 1 slip in the Dockyard, on Friday last. The verdict was that "the death of the deceased was caused by fracture of the ribs, the result of an accidental fall from a height."

ESCAPE OF A PRISONER.—Gowsoo Sulliman, a Mahomedan, aged 27 years, who escaped a short time ago from the Yerowda jail, was arrested on Sunday last by a warder of that jail, and made over to the police authorities for safe custody. The prisoner yesterday morning, at about 8 o'clock, whilst handcuffed at the Pydownee police station, effected his escape by dexterously removing his handcuffs.

CHOLERA IN BERAR.—The Secretary for Berar announces that cholera has appeared in *all* the Buldana talukas, also in Akola, Balapur, Khamgaon, Bassein, and in one village of the Amraoti district. In other words, Wun is the only district free from the scourge. No death-rates are given. Cattle disease prevails in the six districts. The *kharif* crops are in excellent condition. We learn that over 22 inches of rain have fallen to date.

THEFTS.—Govind Bugwunt, described as a servant, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan, on three separate charges, of theft of a carpet and sundry brass and copper utensils belonging to Bhasker Shunker, his master, and two other persons. He was sentenced to an accumulated term of nine months' rigorous imprisonment.—Shaik Ahmed Oosman and Raymoth Ahmed were also yesterday convicted by the same magistrate, prisoner No. 1 of stealing sundry gold ornaments, cash, and wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 272-4, the property of Dadoo Mea Bundoo Mea ; and prisoner No. 2 of dishonestly receiving a portion of the said property, and assisting in the disposal of the property, knowing it to have been stolen. Prisoner No. 1 was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment, and the other to two months' similar imprisonment.

THE VAISHNAVS AND THEIR IMPRISONED MAHARAJ.—Mr. Inderjee Narranjee, a Vaishnav, issued on Sunday last a Guzeratee handbill informing his co-religionists that His Excellency the Governor was expected to arrive in Bombay that morning, and asking them to assemble in large numbers at the Secretariat compound for the purpose of petitioning His Excellency on behalf of Shri Vrijehjee Maharaj, now in jail. A number of Vaishnavs accordingly assembled at the Secretariat on Sunday afternoon, when a small deputation waited upon His Excellency and presented a petition to him. Sir James Fergusson agreed to consider the petition, and give a reply to it yesterday, before his departure for Poona. About 2 p.m. yesterday about fifty or sixty Vaishnavs again assembled in the Secretariat compound, and more were expected to come ; but as their spokesman, Mr Inderjee Narronjee, had not arrived, and as His Excellency had no time to lose, having to drive away to the Boree Bunder station, a few minutes before 2 p. m., to catch the mail-train, the Vaishnavs got no *jawab* to their petition of the previous day.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.—Fair play has at last been meted out to Surgeon-Major G. A. Burn, M.A. and M.D. (Madras Army), of the 4th Cavalry H. C., at Aurangabad, in conferring on him the rank of Brigade Surgeon from 7th February last. There are still two surgeon-majors (Crocker and Williamson) to be promoted in this service. The Medical Department H. C. is about to be modified. Should the contemplated changes be sanctioned, they will be the means of ensuring a large saving to the State. One surgeon-major, and two apothecaries, for a station having three arms of the service located in it, are considered sufficient. In Hingolee a hospital assistant has been posted to the 5th Infantry H. C., and the apothecary transferred to the 4th Infantry H. C., at Jalna. So that Hingolee has two doctors and an apothecary. Lieut. G. Adye, Adjutant of the 1st Cavalry H. C., at Bolaram, has been appointed officiating 2nd-in-command, in the place of Lieut.-Col. Farrington, on furlough. Lieut. Oswald, Squadron Officer, becomes Officiating Adjutant, Brigadier-General Sir C. Gough is, it is said, doing justice to this force, and is considered a strict disciplinarian and the right man in the right place. At no distant date the troops at Aurangabad and Hingolee will be equipped with Snider rifles. A moiety of the H. C. troops have the Snider already.

MOFUSSIL MUNICIPALITIES.—These works (the Tanna water-works), like the Sholapore water works, were personally opened by H. E. the Governor during the last week. After the opening ceremonial was over, H. E. dwelt at some length on the increasing comforts of communities that direct their attention to such and similar works of public utility. With regard to the working of Municipalities H. E. observed :—"I think municipal works are most economically carried out by the assistance of the representatives of the people who guard the public purse, &c." If H. E. extends the scope of his observation a little further, he will, we have no doubt, begin to perceive that the present working of the mofussil municipalities under the weighty official incubus is a great mistake. The expression "representatives of the people" in the case of Municipal Commissioners in the mofussil appointed by Government is a misnomer. Our experience tells a different tale. The Commissioners are no more the representatives of the people than the latter are the constituents of the former. The official President has only to declare his will, and everything is carried before it. We do not say that all the mofussil municipalities have reached the stage when the elective system should be extended to them. But if the latter system can be so satisfactorily worked in Bombay, we see no reason why it should not be extended to such places as Poona, Ahmedabad, Surat, Ahmednagar, and other zillah towns. We think there is sufficient energy among the people to work the system satisfactorily, and if any improvement is sadly wanted it is in this direction. We hope H. E. does something in the matter.—*Native Opinion.*

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Teheran, Captain A. C Loggin, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the Europe mails and the following passengers :—

For Southampton—Dr. J. B. S. Brown, Revd. John Greathead, Lt.-Col. C. T. Heathcote, Capt. W. H. F. Sorrell, Capt. H. S. Lye, Major W. G. Mulloy, Capt. H. P. Burn, Mr. G. T. Hulsten, Major G. K. Show, Col. John Penton, Mr. M. Moylan, Mr. Peter Platt, and Mr. Thos. Stevens, 2 children and 1 infant.

For Brindisi—Major P. M. Stockly and Mr. T. P. Beachcroft, Lt.-Col. C. A. Munro, Mr. E. N. Palmer, Lt.-Col. N. Gunning, and Mr. C. Capello.

For Aden—Asst. Apothy. E. J. Barnard and Mr. W. B. Cracknall.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Lombardy, Captain J. B. Chapman, sailing on 30th August :—

For Southampton—Mrs. Leach and son, Miss Leach, and Lt. F. F. and Mrs. Hilton.

For Brindisi—Mr. P. F. Hedger, a gentleman, and Mr. D Cameron.

For Venice—Genl. A. Fraser.

PIGEON-SHOOTING AT POONA.

OWING, we presume, to the cricket match between Bombay and Poona, which commenced on Friday, the weekly pigeon-shooting matches were held on Thursday evening, with the following results :—

MATCH I—FIVE BIRDS—Rs. 10.

	Competitors.	Birds.	Killed.
27	Mr. Wolff	1 1 1 1 0	4 Wins.
25	Lieut. Abud	1 1 1 1 0	4
28	Captain Alexander	1 1 0 1 0	3
30	Dr. Boustead	1 0 1 0	2
30	Mr. LeMessurier	0 1 0 0	1

Mr. Wolff having killed his second bird, and Lieutenant Abud having missed both his birds, the former gentleman claimed the sweep.

MATCH II—FIVE BIRDS—Rs. 10.

28	Captain Alexander	1 1 1 1 0 3 Wins.
25	Lieut. Abud	1 1 0 1 0 3
30	Dr. Boustead	0 0 1 1 0 2
29	Mr. Wolff	1 0 1 0 0 2
30	Mr. LeMessurier	1 0 0 1 0 2

Lieutenant Abud lost by a miss.

MATCH III—FIVE BIRDS—Rs. 6.

25	Lieut. Abud	0 1 1 1 1 4 Wins.
30	Captain Alexander	0 1 1 1 0 3
30	Dr. Boustead	0 0 0 1 1 2

MATCH IV—FIVE BIRDS—Rs. 6.

30	Captain Alexander	0 1 0 1 1 3 Wins.
27	Lieutenant Abud	1 0 1 0 0 2
29	Dr. Boustead	0 0 0 0 0

—*Deccan Herald.*

INDIAN SALT REVENUE.

WE have been supplied by the Department of Finance and Commerce with the following comparative abstract of the Indian salt revenue, miscellaneous receipts excluded (in thousands of maunds and rupees), for the three months, April to June :—

	1874-5	1875-6	1876-7	1877-8	1878-9	1879-0	1880-1	1881-2
BENGAL.								
Qty. Mds.	1768	1679	1646	2083	1984	2112	2169	2147
Duty Rs.	3691	3374	3306	6690	6170	6033	6188	6138
INLAND CUSTOMS								
Qty. Mds.	1165	1344	1306	1430	1213	1383	1366	1666
Duty Rs.	3378	3950	3841	4212	3363	3409	3334	4089
MADRAS.								
Qty. Mds.	1377	1545	1413	1334	1330	1488	1537	1380
Duty Rs.	2304	2818	2611	2801	3390	3737	3843	3451
BOMBAY.								
Qty. Mds.	1203	1391	1484	1693	1685	1690	1900	1836
Duty Rs.	2626	2710	2931	3281	4149	4148	4751	4566
SINDH.								
Qty. Mds.	55	73	71	74	38	21	29	46
Duty Rs.	28	35	34	38	34	32	73	114
BRITISH BURMA.								
Qty. Mds.	322	237	335	232	212	172	188	360
Duty Rs.	65	57	68	46	34	40	46	82
TOTAL.								
Qty. Mds.	5080	6272	6285	7046	6521	6866	7186	7425
Duty Rs.	11202	14044	14812	17064	17140	17119	18235	18431

NOTE.—This table only shows the amount of duty collected at the rates per maund current in each Province.

The quantity on which Excise Duty was collected is not included.

BENGAL.

THE HEAT IN CALCUTTA.—From the returns of the St. Xavier's College observatory for the first six months of the current year, it appears that April was an unusually hot month, the thermometer having risen to 100° and upwards on thirteen days in the month, and the daily average being 97°. The hottest day was the 28th April, when the heat was 104·3 degrees.

A CASE OF FATAL NEGLECT.—At 2-55 p.m. of the 15th instant, Daniel Campbell, a seaman of the B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Punjaub, commander, was taken by his comrades to the General Hospital, and there admitted, suffering from the last stage of typhus fever. He died in hospital an hour after admission. It was ascertained by the hospital authorities that Campbell had been sick on board the vessel for about three weeks previously ; and although he had repeatedly asked the Commander for a ticket to go to hospital, he was refused and ordered to go on with his work. The man became unable on Saturday last, and it was then that the Commander sent for Dr. Derrickson, attached to Dr. Comleys' new dispensary, who saw the man and prescribed some medicine for him. Dr. Derrickson called on board and saw the man again on Sunday, and, seeing him in a very low state, advised the Captain, to send him to hospital. The Captain, however, did not do so till the date above named viz., 2 p.m. on Monday. We hear that Mr. Lyall, the Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs, is engaged in making enquiries regarding the conduct of the Captain.—*Englishman.*

MADRAS.

THE ASSAULT ON THE MERCARA POST-MASTER.—We are glad to hear that the Mercara Post-master is convalescent, and hopes to resume his duties shortly. The official enquiry has not yet much light on this mysterious assault, and all we learn is that the Post-master was awakened from sleep by a man sitting on his chest, and trying to extract a bunch of keys from his pocket, and that the room was in utter darkness. On the Post-master trying to prevent the extraction of the keys the robber, who, by the way, never stole anything, "struck him four blows in rapid succession on the left-side of the face with a heavy butcher's knife, cutting into the skull above the forehead, and laying his big open." We are not informed how, in the utter darkness, the Post-master recognised the lethal weapon to be a knife, or how a blow on the left side of the face could cut through the skull above the forehead, and lay open the leg at the same time.—*Madras Mail.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

CHOLERA AT LAHORE.—Cholera, we regret to say, shows no signs of abatement as yet. According to the official report of the city Roowaee, there were 43 fresh cases yesterday, viz., 33 in the city, one in the Lunatic Asylum, six in Baghbanpoora, and three in Sultanpoora. Of these, 17 proved fatal—14 in the city, two in Baghbanpoora, and one in Sultanpoora. Of the old patients, nine died in the city and one in Baghbanpoora. Altogether there were 27 deaths from the epidemic yesterday.—*Civil and Military Gazette*, Aug. 19th.

THE PUNJAB UNIVERSITY.—At the late final examination in medicine of the Punjab University College, four out of seven candidates passed successfully—one a Punjabi Christian, a Government student, the remainder holding scholarships from the North-West Provinces. We believe it was arranged with the N.-W. P. that the Resident House Surgeoncy of the Mayo Hospital should be only conferred on the first Punjabi student, not on an outsider, notwithstanding higher proficiency of those from other parts. This one would hardly think was acting up to the spirit of competition. However, the Resident House Surgeoncy will be conferred on Miran Buksh Ulladi, who will be the first Christian who has filled the appointment since the foundation of the Mayo Hospital. The fifth year class will send up two Punjabis for the next year, but in the following year, strange to say, there will be no Punjabi Government student at the final examination ; so that in 1883 it will be seen what steps will be taken for the appointment of Resident House Surgeon.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

ADVICE TO MOTHERS !—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 5TH AUGUST.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Rosetta, Commander A. E. Barlow, arrived in harbour yesterday morning at 5 o'clock with the English mails of the 5th August. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr. J. Dyer.	Mr. Jno. Walker.
Mr. T. Crook.	Dr. J. S. Hunt.
Mr. C. W. Angus.	Mr. G. T. Matthews.
Mr. A. G. Armstrong.	

From Venice.—Mr. W. Taylor.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr. S. H. Wynne.	Rev. W. Beatty.
Mr. & Mrs. L. Penney.	Mr. R. S. Henderson.
Col. F. Lance.	Mr. A. G. Morgan.
Mr. Thos. Anderson.	Mr. R. Sonttar.
Major Crosthwaite.	Mr. L. O. Dunply.
Mr. J. Shillidy.)	

FROM ADEN.

Chintaram and One Private.	Balchristy. Hadjee Mahomed. Moossa Cassim.

OUTWARD PASSAGES ENGAGED.

Per P. &. O. S. N. Co.

Aug 3, via Southampton, per Khedive ; Aug 15, via Brindisi.

For Bombay—From Southampton : Mrs Husband, Mr E L Barton, Mr Watto, Mr and Mrs G scke, Col Rideout. From Brindisi : Major Swinhoe, Major W C Anderson, Col H Hamyar, Lieut-Col R A Wauchope, Mr W F Jackson, Mr H R Pausey, Miss Pausey, Col O V Tanner, Mr R N Pratt, Major Bissett, Lieut-Surg Burges.

For Calcutta.—From Southampton : Dr Atkins, Mr E Wood, Mr R T Sevestre, Mr J Williams, Mr R Goddard, Rev Mr and Mrs Taylor.

Aug. 10, via Southampton, per Khiva ; Aug 22, via Brindisi.

For Bombay—From Venice : Mr and Mrs J Dare. From Brindisi : Mr T Sweeting, Lieut J E Nixon, Lieut Hunt, Major Blood.

Aug 17, via Southampton ; Aug 29, via Brindisi.

For Bombay—From Southampton : Mr and Mrs J Kay. From Venice : Mr N James. From Brindisi : Lieut W A Cain.

For Mad

force there if he wished to. The pressure from the crowd now having abated, the police drew away from Mr. Bradlaugh, who was left standing alone at 20 minutes past 12 confronting the door from which he had been ejected. The members who had followed the police now clustered in the door-way, and the police, finding their hands somewhat free, began clearing Palace-yard. Sir E. Henderson, however, found it desirable to order reinforcements from King-street, and after some little delay the yard was once more completely clear. News was brought to Mr. Bradlaugh that his case was under the consideration of the House, and he thereupon composed himself to await the result. Many of his friends came up, and he received their condolences or congratulations as the case might be. Here he remained, standing on the path at the entrance to the House a little to the left of Westminster-hall, until information was brought him of the vote approving the action which had been taken. He soon afterwards walked away, and Palace-yard became quieter. However, a large crowd remained in the neighbourhood for several hours afterwards, and entire quiet was not restored in the neighbourhood until some time after the House rose. When the division in the House was called, the members in Palace-yard at once rushed into the House. The minority of seven was composed of Messrs. Burt, Bigger, Broadhurst, Cowen, Earp, Finigan, and Summers. The tellers were Messrs. Labouchere and Dilke.

Mr. Labouchere said he rose on a question of privilege to state that he was standing in the lobby a few moments before and saw Mr. Bradlaugh, a duly elected member of the House, enter the lobby. Mr. Bradlaugh attempted to enter the House, saying he had a right to do so, having been duly elected a member of the House, and he was thereupon hurried out of the lobby by the officials of the House. He was given to understand that Mr. Bradlaugh would not be allowed to re-enter the lobby. Now, on the 10th of May last, a resolution—on the motion of the right hon. gentleman the member for North Devonshire—was passed by the House in the following terms:—"That the Serjeant-at Arms do remove Mr. Bradlaugh from the House until he shall engage not further to disturb the proceedings of the House." (Hear, hear.) It would be in the recollection of the member for North Devon that he (Mr. Labouchere) asked him if he would be good enough to explain what he meant by "the House," and that in reply he said,—"I propose by my motion that Mr. Bradlaugh shall be excluded from the House—that is, that he shall not come within the door kept by the doorkeeper until he shall undertake with the Speaker not to disturb the proceedings of the House." That, of course, excluded Mr. Bradlaugh from the House and was meant to prevent him coming within the doors of the House. He apprehended, however, that it did not and was not meant to prevent Mr. Bradlaugh coming to the lobby, which was on the other side of the door of the House, and that to prevent his doing so the passing of another resolution would be necessary. The House would perceive that his (Mr. Labouchere's) duty was to do all that he possibly could for his constituent in that matter, and he desired to avoid anything that would be out of order.

The Speaker.—I presume the hon. member intends to conclude with a motion. He will not otherwise be in order.

Mr. Labouchere said he intended to conclude with the following resolution if, consistently with the rules of the House, he could move it:—"That in the opinion of this House, the resolution passed on the 10th of May, that the Serjeant-at-Arms do remove Mr. Bradlaugh from the House of Commons until he shall engage not further to disturb the proceedings of this House, meant that Mr. Bradlaugh should not come within the outer door of this Chamber, and did not give any power to the Serjeant-at-Arms to hinder him from entering upon and remaining on any other portion of this edifice, and that, therefore, the Serjeant-at-Arms and the officers of the House acting under him, in excluding Mr. Bradlaugh from such other portions of the edifice, acted without the authority of this House, and in so doing interfered with the privileges inherent in membership of this House, and of which no hon. member can be deprived without a resolution to that effect." He begged to ask whether he would be in order, as a matter of privilege, in submitting that motion to the House.

The Speaker.—The hon. member will proceed.

Mr. Labouchere said that under the circumstances he would move the resolution he had just read. In doing so, he would not enter into the question whether it was or was not the view of the House that Mr. Bradlaugh, having attempted to come within the door of the House, should be prevented coming within the precincts of the House. But as no statement had been made by or on the part of the Serjeant-at Arms to the House as to what had just happened in the lobby, and as he had gathered from the officers of the House that it was intended to exclude Mr. Bradlaugh from the lobby, he ventured respectfully to contend that the Serjeant-at-Arms could not do that without the authority of a resolution of the House. He therefore begged to move the resolution the terms of which he had read.

The Speaker.—Before putting the resolution to the House, it is right that I should state that, by a resolution passed by the House of Commons on the 10th of May last, it was ordered "that the Serjeant-at-Arms do remove Mr. Bradlaugh from the House until he shall engage not further to disturb the proceedings of the House." I gave effect to that order in a manner which I thought most considerate to Mr. Bradlaugh (hear, hear), he was permitted to enter the lobby and other parts of this building in the full reliance that he would not attempt to enter this House.

On the 4th of July, Mr. Bradlaugh gave formal notice to myself, to the Clerk of this House, and to the Serjeant-at-Arms that on the 3rd of August he would present himself at the table, and would resist any attempt to prevent him doing so by physical force. In pursuance of that notice, Mr. Bradlaugh has this day presented himself at the door of this House, and has endeavoured to force an entrance. The Serjeant-at-Arms and his officers, acting under my directions, removed Mr. Bradlaugh from the door of the House, and in order to prevent any further attempt on his part to enter the House, and to restrain disorders in the lobby and approaches to the House, have conducted him beyond the precincts of the House. (Hear, hear.) The question raised by the motion of the hon. member for Northampton involves this point—whether, in so directing the Serjeant-at-Arms, I have exceeded, in my capacity as Speaker of the House, the order of the House of the 10th of May. I have felt that I could not have given full effect to that order unless I took the course which I have taken this day. (Cheers.) Does any hon. member second the motion?

Mr. Dilke intimated his intention to do so.

The Speaker then put the motion.

Mr. Gladstone.—This not being a question, Sir, of altering in principle the resolution of the House which has been referred to either by extension or addition, I am not sure whether I should have risen at once on the motion which has just been made. But the question appears to me to be one which the hon. member for Northampton is perfectly justified in raising, from this point of view, as to your construction of the chief executive officer of this House in the interpretation you have put on the resolution and in the performance of your duty. I pass no censure upon the hon. member for Northampton for his challenge to any hon. member of the House and to members collectively to declare whether they will support you in the interpretation you have put upon the recent resolution of the House. As I myself object and object to that resolution, I wish to construe it impartially, in the same sense, as if I had approved it, or had even been a party to it. Now, Sir, approaching the question in that spirit, I cannot find anything whatever for myself that you have judiciously and wisely interpreted the resolution of the House. (Cheers.) It appears to me that, however, the mover of the resolution may have immediately contemplated if he did so contemplate, the limit to be established by the actual entrance to the House, the clear intention of the House in passing the resolution was that Mr. Bradlaugh should be debarred from access to the House by whatever means might be found necessary for that purpose. (Hear, hear.) I cannot for a moment conceive it possible that it was the intention of the House to leave it open to the executive officers to debar Mr. Bradlaugh in such manner and form and under such conditions as to cause disorder in the immediate neighbourhood of the House, and to bar the free and uninterrupted access of members to the House. (Hear, hear.) That is the point upon which the matter appears to me to turn. I must hold that above all other regulations one regulation in particular is necessary—viz., that which is asserted in the sessional orders of the House; and the direction given to the Commissioners of Police of the metropolis speaks not only of free access from the streets to the Houses of Parliament, but says that no obstruction should be permitted to hinder the passage of members to and from these Houses, and that no disorder shall be allowed in Westminster-hall or the passages leading to the House during the sessions of Parliament. (Hear, hear.) The grounds upon which the motion of the hon. member cannot be sustained are to me very plain; and I think, Sir, that you have properly exercised, as you always have done, the authorities reposed in your hands. (Cheers.) As to absolute freedom of access by members to this House, that would have been seriously hindered if the condition in which you are placed by the resolution were such that you could only contest the entrance of Mr. Bradlaugh at the doors of the House. I think, Sir, that you have met the case your conclusion is in accordance with the spirit of the resolution, and that you would not have acted in accordance with the spirit of the resolution if you had permitted such a contest at the doors of the House. (Cheers.) I think, further, that the great care taken by the House to lay down the principle that no disorder should be allowed, in order to secure free access to the House, involves a proposition which applies to all conditions of disorder, whether that disorder arises from the action of extraneous persons or from the action of any member of this House who may have been placed by a resolution of the House—so far as the authority of the House may establish a resolution—under a ban precluding him, in exceptional circumstances, from free access to the House and rendering him in effect an extraneous person; and it becomes the duty of the Executive authority to treat him as an extraneous person. Therefore, on all these grounds, I think this motion cannot be sustained. I think you, Sir, have wisely and properly construed the resolution of the 10th of May. It is my duty to look at this matter quite irrespective of my opinion of the character of that resolution, which, as I have said, remains unchanged, but I in duty plainly attaches to us to support the executive authority of the House in faithful and full execution of the resolution. (Cheers.)

Sir S. Northcote.—I shall say only a few words, Sir, in support of the observations of the Prime Minister, and especially I desire to say as little as possible, because I think it of great importance that we should keep altogether distinct questions of policy with regard to the position of Mr. Bradlaugh and questions of order which have been raised by the proceedings to-day. I am anxious that these two questions should be kept entirely distinct, and that we should confine ourselves to the consideration of the course you, Sir, have felt it your duty to adopt, in pursuance of the resolution adopted by the House on the 10th of May. The action which has been taken to-day by Mr. Bradlaugh has been entirely his own, and I quite agree that, to give effect to the resolution of the 10th of May, it was necessary that any attempt on the part of Mr. Bradlaugh to enter the House should be resisted in an effectual manner, not only as far as the House itself is concerned, but extending to its precincts. I think, Sir, that you have taken the proper steps in order to secure the dignity of the House and peace in its proceedings. I therefore hope, Sir, that the House will unanimously support you in the course you have taken. (Cheers.)

Mr. Cowen said he wished as much as any other hon. member to see this unpleasant controversy settled, and he thought it could be so settled if Parliament would pass an Act to enable gentlemen in Mr. Bradlaugh's position to make affirmations instead of taking oaths. If the right hon. gentleman the Prime Minister would undertake to reintroduce next year the Bill which the pressure of public business prevented being proceeded withduring this Session, and which would permit Mr. Bradlaugh to make an affirmation and to take his seat, he was satisfied that that gentleman would be content to allow his claim to sit in that House to remain in abeyance for the time. ("Hear, hear," and cries of "Oh!") It was only when that Bill was withdrawn that Mr. Bradlaugh had resolved to take this extreme action. He had not spoken to Mr. Bradlaugh on the subject, and he had no authority to speak on his behalf, but he understood that he had intimated that he was willing to accept such a compromise as he had indicated. ("Hear, hear," and cries of "Oh!")

Mr. Bright said,—Without expressing any opinion on the motion of the hon. member for Northampton, I think that this is an occasion on which a member of this House who feels as I do may take up two or three minutes in stating a fact and in making an appeal to the House. Before I have been outside the House within the last few minutes, and I have heard that Mr. Bradlaugh was refused admission by order of the House of Commons, and by the instructions of the Speaker that he was taken from the door of the House, through the lobby, down the steps outside, through Westminster-hall, and so put outside the door of Westminster-hall, that he was reduced to a condition if not of deathly fainting (cries of "Oh!")—I have it on undoubted authority that by the time he arrived at New Palace-yard he was in a fainting condition—those empowered thus to remove him stated that if he had had many more yards to go he must have fallen fainting to the ground. No such scene has heretofore been recorded in the annals of the British House of Commons, ("Hear, hear," and cries of "Oh!") This thing has been done, not in a corner, because there are thousands of his countrymen standing outside this House who witnessed part of what took place and who will soon know all that has taken place, and tomorrow morning more than a million copies of the newspapers will inform the people of this country what has been done. (Cheers and cries of "Oh!") I will not touch upon the original question raised in this case, I will not complain of the resolution which the House passed on a former occasion, and, least of all, will I complain of the course which has been taken by you, Mr. Speaker, but I will put the question to hon. members opposite and also to some hon. members on this side of the House—Where are they leading us? (Cheers.) This is now a manageable affair; there were were only a few thousands at the meeting last night in Trafalgar-square, and there are only a few thousands assembled outside this House to-day; but this is exactly one of those things which grows (cheers and cries of "Oh!") and the House, if it persists in its present course, will bring us into some most unfortunate and calamitous position. (Cheers and cries of "Oh!") Let me remind the House that Mr. Bradlaugh is as fairly elected by the constituency of Northampton as any one of us has been by the constituencies which we represent, and that he has as much right to come to the table of the House as any one of us have. (Cheers and cries of "Oh!") I will conclude my observations merely by asking hon. gentlemen who have taken the courses that have led to these difficulties whether they might not reconsider the question and extricate Mr. Bradlaugh from a position injurious to his own character and wrongful to his constitutents. (Hear.)

Lord J. Manners.—The right hon. gentleman says that the object which we have in view, and which we believe we shall gain, is to maintain the dignity and order of the proceedings of this House. (Cheers.) If the right hon. gentleman has that object in view in common with the great body of this House, I would respectfully suggest to him that the speech which he has delivered and the animus which he has shown (cries of "Oh," followed by cheers from the Opposition) are not calculated to relieve Mr. Bradlaugh from that position which is the result entirely of his own conduct. (Hear.) Mr. Bradlaugh endeavoured by force (cheers), against the known decision of this House and ago against the known order of Mr. Speaker (hear), to compel an entrance into this House, and it was not until he had set himself in violent opposition to the sworn guardians of order that that occurred which the right hon. gentleman described. If Mr Bradlaugh has suffered personally, I regret it; but he has no human being to thank but himself, (cheers), unless it is in some slight degree those indiscreet and ill-advised friends of his who make such speeches as we have listened to. (Cheers.)

Sir H. Holand proposed the following amendment:—"That this House approves the act of Mr. Speaker and of the officers of this House acting under his order." (Cheers.) He hoped that amendment would receive the unanimous approval of the House and terminate this debate. (Cheers.)

Mr. Gladstone.—I think that the amendment proposed by the hon. gentleman is not only unobjectionable, but would enable us to give expression more fully and more satisfactorily than a mere negative would to the feeling we entertain that the conduct of the Speaker has been considerate and judicious. (Cheers.) I have satisfaction in supporting that amendment, and I hope it may have the effect which the hon. buronet has, I think, justly anticipated. I wish also not to appear disrespectful to my hon. friend the member for Newcastle in regard to the question which he has put to me. I am not disposed to think that I should be acting qutite in the spirit of the decisions which have been given from the Chair were I to enter into the question of the general solution of the difficulty connected with Mr. Bradlaugh on the present occasion, and I feel that it is my duty to set the example of adhering to the question immediately before the House. (Cheers.)

Sir S. Northcote.—I wish merely to say that I entirely support the amendment of my hon. friend behind me, which seems to me distinctly to mark what the question is that is submitted to the House, and to give the approval which I think the great body of the House will heartily join in according to the action of the Speaker. (Cheers.)

When the House proceeded to divide on Mr. Labouchere's motion, before the doors were closed, a large number of members sitting below the gangway on the Ministerial side rose and left the House amid ironical cheers.

For the motion	7
Against	191
Majority against	—184

Mr. Labouchere's motion was, therefore, rejected, and Sir H. Holland's amendment became the substantive motion, and was agreed to unanimously, without a division.

Mr. Labouchere gave notice that on going into Committee of Supply, he should move a resolution to the effect that a member duly elected to a seat in that House should be permitted to take and subscribe the oath in the manner prescribed by law.

APPLICATION FOR A SUMMONS AGAINST THE POLICE.

At 2 o'clock Mr. Bradlaugh, accompanied by a friend, went to the Westminster Police-court, and applied to Mr. Shiell for a summons against Inspector Denning. He said,—I am afraid I must trouble you with a few facts, as the application involves some points of difficulty. I am an elected member for Northampton, and on the 26th of April last the House made an order that I should not be allowed to take the necessary oath required by the statute, and as I insisted on my right to fulfil the requirements of the law, the House on the 10th of May last made an order which I will hand you.

"House of Commons, May 10, 1881.—Order that the Sergeant-at-Arms do remove Mr. Bradlaugh from the House until he shall engage not further to disturb the proceedings of the House.

"T. S. Erskine May, Clerk, House of Commons."

It is on this order that the Sergeant-at-Arms has thought it his duty to remove me by force, not only from the House, but also from the precincts of the House, aided by a large number of his assistants. My application does not relate to that, Sir, as such a proceeding is doubtless covered by the privileges of the House; but after I was outside, on the pavement, in front of the door opening on the members' private entrance, Mr. Denning, who was there with a strong force of police, doubtless acting under orders, after a division had taken place, prevented me from entering. He stood with his body within the doorway, I outside on the pavement. I told Mr. Denning that I claimed to re-enter by my right as a member, and he replied that he had orders to prevent me. I said that if he assaulted me in so preventing me I must apply to a magistrate for a summons against him. Mr. Denning then struck me a blow on the right breast. I do not pretend it was anything more than a technical assault.

Mr. Shiell.—I suppose enough to prevent you from entering?

Mr. Bradlaugh.—I do not pretend it was anything more, Sir. The difficulties are whether this assault took place within the precincts of the Parliament House (I do not think it did), and, next, whether the place where the assault was committed is part of the ancient palace, and therefore out of your jurisdiction.

Mr. Shiell.—As this is an important matter, which cannot be hastily decided, it would be better to have the facts accurately and carefully stated in an information, which you would probably like to take time to prepare. As after to-morrow I shall not be here for six weeks at least, you had better renew your application on Friday, when Mr. D'Eyncourt, one of the regular magistrates of this Court, will be sitting. Mr. D'Eyncourt will, no doubt, hear the summons, if he should think fit to grant it.

Mr. Bradlaugh.—I quite agree in that, Sir, as it will, of course, be necessary that the grounds of granting or refusal should be carefully considered, as probably the matter may go to another court.

Mr. Bradlaugh then left the court, and remained some time in the office of Mr. Stafford, the chief clerk. There was a large mob outside the building, and it required a large body of police to keep the approaches clear. Mr. Bradlaugh, who had been vociferously cheered on his arrival in a cab, was politely asked by the police authorities to consent to leave the court by the private entrance in Vincent-square. Mr. Bradlaugh said he would do all in his power to avoid a scene taking place outside the court, and, leaving the building by the magistrates' door, he got into a cab and drove off. He was, however, perceived and lustily cheered.

A mass meeting was held on Tuesday in Trafalgar-square as a protest against Mr. Bradlaugh's exclusion from the House of Commons. Although the proceedings were not to begin until 8 o'clock, many persons collected on the pavement near the base of Nelson Column as early as half-past 3 in the afternoon, the numbers increasing until by 7 o'clock, or soon after, the crowd covered the level space on the north side of the column as far back as the stone terrace below the roadway in front of the National Gallery. A compact row of spectators three or four deep watched the scene from this terrace, and many were collected on the steps in front of St. Martin's Church, and on the slopes on the east and west sides of the square. From a rough measurement of the pavement covered, and allowing for the thinning of the crowd beyond the centre of the square, it would seem that there were between 15,000 and 20,000 persons present, without counting those who, as spectators behind the parapets on the raised ground, did not venture into the denser throng around the base of the column. Some of the supporters of Mr. Bradlaugh wore his election colours as rosettes, one delegate from Hastings attracting much notice by displaying these colours in a bunch of artificial flowers pinned to the very high crown of a very broad-brimmed grey felt hat. About 20 minutes to 8 Mr. Bradlaugh arrived, and was received with loud cheering and waving of hats. He called on the Rev. J. Sharman, a Unitarian Minister at Plymouth, to read a list of places from which delegates had come to take part in the meeting. These delegates represented over 50 places in England and Scotland. Mr. Bradlaugh then addressed the meeting. He had called them together, he said, to get an answer to an appeal he had been compelled to make to the people against his illegal exclusion by physical force alone from the House of Commons, to which he had been duly returned. It was said he had no right to call such a meeting, but he claimed that the right of meeting in an orderly manner was one of the dearest rights of Englishmen. It was said that such a meeting was a menace to the House of Commons. It was a meeting to claim that the law should be carried out; and that the House of Commons, which was the guardian of the law, should not feel in any degree menaced because the people assembled to record a protest in favour of the observance of the law. The speaker, who was frequently cheered, after stating that he had addressed meetings in the provinces at which more than 200,000 persons had been present, begged those around him to disperse and return to their homes in as quiet and orderly a manner as they had assembled. Just as he left and had got into a cab the members of the Eleusis and Progressive Clubs of Chelsea, accompanied by their bands, arrived. In the rush to see Mr. Bradlaugh leave, the pressure of the crowd overturned two of the row of heavy granite pillars near the base of the column. A large number of the rougher portion of the crowd immediately the meeting was over started at a run down Parliament-street, apparently under the impression that Mr. Bradlaugh intended to go at once to the House of Commons.

The mob, numbering over 5,000 persons, attempted to force their way into the House of Commons. A dozen or twenty of the crowd managed to get into Palace-yard, but as there was a large body of police on duty, the intruders were quickly expelled. The mob then gethered about the gates, cheering for "Bradlaugh." The police at once dispersed the people, and, driving them over towards Westminster Abbey and Parliament-street, kept the thoroughfare completely clear. Mr. Bradlaugh did not appear upon the scene, but his colleague, Mr. Labouchere was present, apparently unrecognized, for a short time. The gates leading to Palace-yard were carefully guarded, and no person was allowed to enter unless he had business, which he was required to state to the police. After remaining hovering about for a couple of hours the crowd slowly dispersed, and no breach of the peace or anything resembling it was committed.

On Wednesday a crowded meeting was held in the Hall of Science, Old-street, under the presidency of Mr. Bradlaugh. Delegates attended from various parts of the country. Dr. E. B. Aveling congratulated the meeting on their admirable conduct the previous evening in Trafalgar-square, and that part in Westminster, where they had witnessed the most extraordinary scene which had ever occurred in Parliamentary history. Mrs. Besant complained of not being allowed into the lobby, being one of a party bearing a petition, and denounced Sir W. Harcourt for having given orders to the police to stop them. Mr. Bradlaugh, who spoke in a very feeble voice, and who was received with enthusiastic applause, said he had felt it his duty to come there and say a word of thanks to the delegates who had attended from all parts of the country. There was no precedent whatever for what had happened that day—the spectacle of a man duly elected and labouring under no disability being excluded from the House of Commons by brute force. He did not feel any shame for himself, but he felt hurt for Northampton. If, however, Northampton trusted him, he would wipe out every letter of the indignity. He said that both Lord J. Manners and Mr. Callan had wilfully misrepresented what had happened before their eyes. Inspector Denning had performed his painful duty without making things more unpleasant than he could help, but he was sorry he could not say the same of Mr. Erskine, who used violence as if he was rather glad to do it. He told Mr. Denning he would come back with force sufficient to overcome him, and could do so that moment by raising his hand, but he had no right to risk the lives and liberties of his supporters. He asked the meeting to stand by him in the way he wanted, and counselled patience, even under provocation. Violence would be only justifiable if he meant revolution, which he did not and hoped never would. The House was guiding ground, and he urged them to write out petitions in favour of Mr. Labouchere's motion. He would choose his own time to go to the House again; he was not bound to tell when he would go. In a few hours he would issue a manifesto, carefully considered. (Prolonged cheering.)

THE SECOND READING OF THE IRISH LAND BILL IN THE LORDS.

In the House of Lords on Monday (August 1st) Lord Carlingford moved the second reading of the Land Law (Ireland) Bill. Though having had no share in the framing of this great bill, his lordship said he entirely accepted its provisions. It was an exceptional measure; but the land system of Ireland and that of the other portions of the United Kingdom were as different as if the former country was one foreign to Great Britain. Such a generally expected and long must in future be the fixed rule, that the Irish tenant was to provide by far the greater part of the outlay, which in this country was made by the landlord. That being so, the Irish tenant required a security of tenure, and with it a guarantee against oppressive rents, for which there was no need here. The bill gave effect to three principles of legislation:—First, it conferred on the tenant the power of selling his tenant right, or the interest in his holding; secondly, it provided a court that was an impartial tribunal for the settlement of rent; thirdly, it restricted the landlord's right of eviction. He knew it was objected to tenant right that it converted the farm into a rack-rented holding. In reply to the objection that when a tenant sold his tenant-right he sold something which was the property of the landlord, the noble lord said that, provided the tenant did not take the money of the indulgence of his landlord and that was guarded against the bill, the objection was groundless. In favour of providing a tribunal for the settlement of rent there was an overwhelming consensus of Irish opinion, which was not confined to the tenant class. He believed there would be no difficulty in carrying out this part of the bill, and that it would be a great boon to the parties. Having briefly explained and vindicated the constitution of the Land commission, the noble lord passed to the third leading portion of the bill, and defended by anticipation its several provisions, particularly that giving to lesses of existing tenancies protection against excessive rents at the expiration of their leases which was to be afforded to existing tenants from year to year. Having touched but lightly on the emigration provision, which, he said was inscribed as a general remedy, he referred to the provision enabling the commission to advance under certain conditions money to tenants to purchase their holdings. He maintained that, as a whole, the bill would cause no money loss to the Irish landlords except in cases where they had imposed inequitable and excessive rents. He admitted that it would deprive them of a certain portion of their power; but he asked himself and other Irish landlords whether it was not better to surrender a portion of that power in order to, in other respects, improve their position. He concluded by observing that the Land league was not Ireland, and that he had strong hopes as to the effect of the bill, because it would do for all Ireland what the custom of the northern province had long ago effected for Ulster.

Lord Salisbury called on their lordships to bear in mind the departure from traditions which they were called upon to make by the bill. If this bill were one only to reinforce previous efforts of Parliament to protect improvements made by tenants, it would have met with little opposition from the party to which he had the honour to belong. But it was a measure which authorised the tenant to sell what he had never bought and by which contracts could be freely torn up by those who made them. He denied that the system which the bill would legalise was that of the Ulster tenant right, which retained the dominant right of the landlord. But even if it were the proposal would not be just. The real justification put forward by the Government for the bill was that it would be a message of peace. He denied that it was likely to be one for any considerable time, while he doubted that it would be one even for a very limited period. As to the question what ought their lordships to do, he had come to the conclusion, though with some reluctance, that having regard to the state of anarchy prevailing in Ireland, owing to the *tachies* of the Government to the hopes of agitators, and the apprehensions of the landlords it would not be wise to vote against the second reading. He recommended that their lordships should apply themselves in committee to remove the more glaring injustice of its provisions, and to judge as to what their future action should be when they saw how their amendments were accepted. He regretted that the new proprietary provisions did not go further. He would give his vote for the second reading in the hope that some of the anticipations of the bill might be realised, though he saw no hope of its bringing complete peace and contentment to Ireland.

Lord O'Hagan argued that all the strongest provisions of the bill were in accordance with principles to which the body of the landlords had professed their adherence before the measure was framed.

Lord Lansdowne said he regarded the tenure clauses of the bill as its main feature and he distrusted those clauses in themselves and because of the arguments by which they were supported. After a hostile criticism of the measure, the noble marquis said that the bill was the result of an agitation, and was a point of departure from which a new agitation would proceed. At the same time he concurred with Lord Salisbury that the wiser course for the House would be to try and amend it, and throw upon the Government the responsibility of its injustice.

Lord Inchiquin described the measure as going beyond anything which the most advanced tenant-righter at one time contemplated.

Lord Monteagle supported the bill.

Lord Waterford was sure that any legislation which was passed in reference to Irish land would hereafter be applied to English land also. He was for giving the bill a second reading and making moderate amendments in it. He regretted that the proprietary clause did not go further, because, in some instances, sale of his property would be the only escape for the landlord.

Lord Dunraven described the bill as one which deprived the landlords of their ownership of the land. He was of opinion that if the bill was to pass, its action ought to be as wide as possible, and include lessees and tenants paying over 10*l*. a year; and that on the whole the House would do well to pass it.

Lord Lytton condemned the measure as revolutionary, mischievous, and dangerous. If the Opposition did not summarily reject the measure, it must be remembered that submission was not approval.

Lord Stanley of Alderley asked what were the intentions of the Government with respect to outrage in Ireland?

Lord Spencer assured the House that the Government attached great importance to the purchase clauses of the bill. He then dilated on the difference between the English and Irish land systems, and defended the bill against the criticisms of Lord Lytton and other noble lords.

The Duke of Argyll moved the adjournment of the debate.

The motion was agreed to, and their lordships adjourned at half-past one o'clock.

On Tuesday the debate was resumed by

The Duke of Argyll, who entered into a minute criticism of the provisions of the Bill. He argued that the conduct of the Government in respect of the measure had not been consistent, and complained that in the Bill they laid down no general principle for the guidance of the Land Court to which such extensive powers were to be given. At one time they announced their intention to lay down such a principle, and their having failed to do so was an abandonment of duty. He doubted whether the Government had any idea of the principle on which the small farms of Ireland ought to be valued. He asked whether it was the object of the Government to have people kept on plots of land out of which they could not support themselves and pay rent. As to free sale, if tenant-right was acquired by the tenant in his contract, as was usually the case in Ulster, it was quite just to give it to him; but this Bill gave it to every tenant in Ireland whether he proved that he had equitably acquired it or not. He told their lordships he had not a doubt that, after the passing of this Bill, there would be a cessation of all improvements by landlords in Ireland. This would be a great evil to a people who were already so much in the hands of usurers. He hoped the emigration provision, minimized as it had been, was only a beginning. His noble friends on the Government benches reminded him of a row of jelly fish, creatures which were beautiful in appearance and had an elaborate nervous system, but were destitute of a skeleton and a backbone, and which when seeming to be swimming, were simply floating with the current. Having paid a tribute to the domestic virtues of the Irish, the noble duke concluded by saying it was high time to tell them that no people could prosper who pleaded poverty as an excuse for crime.

Lord Monck, in giving a warm support to the Bill, pointed out that, while the conditions of agricultural life in Ireland were essentially different from those in this country, English land laws governed the relation between landlords and tenants in Ireland up to the passing of the Land Act of 1870. The change then made had not gone far enough; but this Bill would give the tenant security of tenure and rent, while under it the landlord would suffer no pecuniary loss.

The Duke of Marlborough observed that the best answer to the Bill was to be found in Parliamentary speeches of its promoters. He held that the Bill was the outcome of agitation, a proposition in support of which he referred to the origin and progress of the Land League. He condemned the Bill as a revolutionary one of a very dangerous character, which placed the whole agricultural system of Ireland in hotch-podge.

Lord Powerscourt, in supporting the Bill, expressed the hope that their lordships would not consent to any amendment which would make a difference in point of security between one class of tenants and another.

Lord Fortescue, being convinced of the necessity of upholding law and order, and being attached to free trade and to freedom of contract for adults, was opposed to the principle of the Bill. At the same time, he believed that a Land Bill was demanded, not only by the people of Ireland, but by the people of Great Britain also.

Lord Midleton avowed that he had for many years, through one agent, managed his English and Irish estates on identically the same principle. He asked in what position he was to find himself under this Bill, what was to be the position of those who, under the Encumbered Estates Act, had purchased Irish estates on a Parliamentary title, and what that of the proprietors of land in Ireland who had made leases with their tenants. While giving the Government every credit for their wish to do good to Ireland, he entirely condemned the principle of the Bill.

Lord Waveney spoke in favour, and Lord Belmore against the principle of the Bill.

The Lord Chancellor said it would be expected of him that he should vindicate his action in being a party to this Bill. All laws of tenure were made for men and not men for them; and they must be changed and adjusted when the pressure of social circumstances required it. When the time for the State rendered it necessary, and when we felt that it was inevitable. Acting on that principle, Parliament made a much greater change in the law by the Act of 1870 than that which it was asked to agree to now. In the circumstances existing in Ireland at this moment, it was a mockery to talk of economic principles and freedom of contract as applied to them. It was pedantic to rest on theoretical abstract principles in this case. He admitted that things in which he would not have willingly concurred in 1870 he agreed to now because there existed now what did not exist then—a state of circumstances which rendered those things necessary. Having referred to the leading points of difference between the agricultural interest in this country and those in Ireland, the noble and learned lord argued that different land laws were necessary in Ireland. He, however, absolutely denounced as an utter fallacy the proposition of Lord Waterford that what you gave to the tenant you must take from the landlord. As to the bringing about of good relations between landlord and tenant by armed power he asked whether any Irish landlord would get up and assert in that House that such means would be as well adapted to that purpose as this Bill. It was the consciousness that it would not which made none of them wish the Bill to be thrown out, notwithstanding all that was said about its injustice, its revolutionary tendency, and the communism embodied in it. Combating the assertion that the demand for this legislation originated with the Land League, he said that that body was a result and not a cause, and came into existence in consequence of the dissatisfaction with the existing law which was first manifested most strongly in Ulster. He relied on the evidence given to the Bessborough Commission as showing beyond all doubt a widespread feeling of dissatisfaction and distrust. No noble lord had ventured to get up in that House and say that nothing ought to be done. Those who had there echoed the complaints of the Irish tenant farmer committee had not told their lordships what they would do. Having gone through the various provisions of the measure, he said that in it there was no confiscation and no case for compensation.

Lord Cadogan approved of two proposals in the Bill—that for emigration, and that for the encouragement of a peasant proprietary, and he regretted that both had not been carried much further. The assistance to be given to emigration would not increase it more than 3 per cent.; and the provision requiring that two-thirds of the tenants should express their desire to purchase before a purchase could be made would much obstruct the working of that part of the Bill. As to the principle of the Bill generally, he called a witness partial to the Government. He adopted Mr. Goschen's description of it. The noble and learned lord, analyzing the Bill, maintained that it contained the "three F's," and that, while it would give something to present tenants which they had paid nothing for, it would impose a charge on the future tenantry. He warned the House against committing any inadvertence in connexion with this measure, Mr. Gladstone having stated that a legal foundation to tenant right was given to the Irish tenant by inadvertence in the Act of 1870. He recommended the House to make such an amendment in the Bill as would prevent the possibility of the tenant-right being paid for at the expense of the landlord's rent, because he held that on this point the words of the Bill were now ambiguous. The Government had taken the responsibility of presenting this Bill, and if the House rejected it, their lordships would be assuming the responsibility which now rested with the Executive. He hoped their lordships would be able to make alterations in the main lines and features of the measure; but there were excrescences which marred those lines and features, and he trusted the House would remove them.

Lord Kimberley thought that the Government had reason to be pleased with the tone of the debate on the second reading, as there had been a general admission that a Bill on the lines of that before the House was the only one adequate to the case. He denied that the Bill contained the "three F's," though he admitted that, if it passed, the Irish tenants would have something more approaching to fixity of tenure than they had now.

The Bill was then read a second time.

THE CASE OF JADHAVRAI HARISHANKAR.

In the House of Commons on August 4th., Sir David Wedderburn asked the Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been directed to the petition of Jadhavrai Harishankar, now a prisoner in Tanna Gaol, praying for a new trial, or for the revision of his case by an independent Judge; whether the principal witness against Jadhavrai had been subsequently tried, and convicted, and in the course of this subsequent trial, certain missing documents relied upon by Jadhavrai to prove his innocence were actually produced; whether the Judge and Sessions Judge of Tanna reported to the Bombay Government in favour of a review of Jadhavrai's case by an independent Judge; and whether he would lay upon the table of the House the reasons assigned by the Bombay Government for refusing to grant the petition for a new trial or a revision of this case.

The Marquis of Hartington.—My attention has not been previously directed to the petition referred to. It appears, however, from the political proceedings of the Bombay Government that Jadhavrai Harishankar, a prisoner under sentence for forgery, has submitted to that Government two petitions in which he has alleged that fresh evidence has been discovered which went to establish his innocence, and he prayed to be released. It appears that Mr. Coghlan, the Sessions Judge of Tanna, did represent to Government, "as an official visitor of the gaol," that the case of the prisoner Jadhavrai Harishankar appeared to him to be one which deserved consideration. Several months have been made on the case by the two judicial officers, Mr. Candy, who had tried and sentenced the prisoner, and Mr. Aston, who had tried and sentenced one of the witnesses against the prisoner, and by the political officer of Kattiawar. The Bombay Government resolved, on both occasions, stating as reason, "not to interfere with the sentence appealed against." The Government of Bombay appear to have acted entirely within the limits of their authority, and no doubt on legal advice. There was no obligation on them to state the reasons for their decision, and it would have been unusual for them to have done so. As at present advised, I do not see that there is on the face of these proceedings any ground for calling for further explanation from the Government of Bombay.

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